THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C WEDENSDAY, OCT. 15, 1856. No. 94

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN*,
William S. Damrell, K. N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN*,
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K. N.*,
Anson Burlingame, K. N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. *Solomon G. Haven, K. N.*,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *J. H. Campbell, K. N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. *Henry M. Fuller, K. N.*, 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*,
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction.
Wash. Union.

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.
MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.
Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent,
EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.
The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.
The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.
Irving's life of Washington vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.
The Baked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story teller.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at
POMEROY'S.
September 20, 1856. 87—

FOR SPRING TRADE.
LEATHER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES,
Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 41—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a *great treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co., }
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856. }
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C.
JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,
Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.
I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

Town Property for Sale.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOUSE AND LOT IN the City of Raleigh, situated on the corner of Martin and Salisbury streets, a few minutes walk from the market and one square west of Fayetteville street. The cite is a convenient one for a private residence, having attached a good sized garden, and it is sufficiently central for business of any kind. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.
W. WHITAKER, Sr.
Raleigh, Sept'r 15, 1856. 86—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red.
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office, }
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856. }
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT PIANOS!—MUSIC IN A HOUSE!!—A house without Music, is like a Nursery without Children, silent, gloomy, and desolate.—Music is the harmonic soul of life breathed or suggested everywhere in nature, and only absent from the lips and souls of those who are "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." So, young ladies, insist at once upon your Papa buying a Piano from E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, although you may not be able to play more than a Polka, a Negro Melody, and Days of Absence, on it.
The above is good advice. You can always find about 40 select Pianos at the lowest prices, with all the various styles and patterns, at E. P. NASH'S
Piano-Forte Wareroom, 33 Sycamore, corner of Bank street, Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—swtf

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will practice in the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw6m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.
Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE—THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE. This is an improvement upon and designed to take the place of Swaim's Justice. Price $3 50—postage 36 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
August 29, 1856. 81—

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING REMiniscences of An Old Citizen.
Extract of a letter from Washington Irving, Esq., to the author of "Richmond in By-Gone Days," dated July 1856:
"Your little volume was particularly acceptable to me. "Richmond in by-gone days" was Richmond as I knew it in the days of my youth, nearly fifty years since. Every page of your volume brought up some delightful recollection of scenes, and characters, long since passed away; for at Richmond at the time of my exit, there was a rare assemblage of the talent and beauty of Virginia; and the impressions I received then have ever made "the Old Dominion dear to me."
This book is for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at
POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.
We shall keep no bar.
Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.
We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

MANTEO MILLS.
THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, POSITIVELY, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.
The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.
A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.
Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*
Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.
The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 82—tf.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 29, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse.
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPRING CLOTHING.
WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 42—

WILL BE SOLD
In Kempsville, Princess Anne County, Va., at the tavern of Mr. Williams, on SATURDAY, the 15th of November.
7,000 ACRES OF LAND—SITUATED IN Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, belonging to estate of the late Wm. C. Borroughs—viz:
West Pasture tract, 1,600 acres, situated on the N. Landing and Gum Swamp roads, three miles from Kempsville. Land heavily timbered, with three or four small farms.—Sold in tracts of 200 acres or more to suit purchasers.
North Landing tract, 1,600 acres, situated immediately upon North River and Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.—This land is very heavily timbered with pine and oak. This tract will also be divided in 200 acre tracts or more, with a good landing to each division to suit purchasers.
The Ewell Farm of 300 acres, one mile from Kempsville, good dwelling, kitchen, barn, &c. One hundred acres cleared, well adapted to corn, wheat, &c. The balance well timbered with pine, oak, &c.
Ship's Neck track of 250 acres, 5 miles from Kempsville; well timbered with cypress, oak and pine.
Holland tract of 250 acres, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 60 acres cleared, balance in wood.
Another tract, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 75 acres, heavily covered with pine wood of good quality, and tract purchased from estate of John Petty, deceased.
One tract, in Eastern Shore Swamp, of 50 acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Gregory.
One tract, on Linkhorn Bay, of 50 acres, 20 acres cleared. The balance in good pine timber, with an excellent fishery attached.
One tract, near Nimmo's Church, of 100 acres timbered land.
One tract, in Gum Swamp, of 150 acres, adjoining the lands of Wilson Whitehurst and Mrs. Etheredge, with a growth of young oak timber.
Two small farms, at West Neck bridge, 50 acres each.
One tract of 50 acres in Pungo.
Allmand tract of 200 acres, adjoining the lands of Henry Cornick, Sr., deceased.
One track in Norfolk county, of 50 acres, on Elbow road, adjoining the lands of Stephen Tatem, Esq.
A small Farm, on Lambert's Point, in view of Hampton roads, with sundry other places of land.
Also, 20 lots of lands of 2 acres each, situated at Terminus of Canal, at North Landing.
A farther description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to review the land will please apply to Francis Thomson, or Edward Foster, at Kempsville.
TERMS:—One-third cash, balance in two equal instalments of one and two years.
BY THE ADMINISTRATORS.
September 18, 1856. 90—sw12t.

For Sale.
THE LARGE AND EXCELLENT FARM, KNOWN as the Caddo Place; containing two thousand eight hundred (2,800) acres; about 900 acres cleared land, and the balance well timbered, and the whole mostly rich alluvial bottom. On the farm is a good and substantial two story brick house, double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, a good double roomed frame house, together with a black smith shop, and wagon making shop, and negro quarters sufficient to accommodate fifty or seventy-five hands. There is also on the place a good cotton gin house, and Press, and an excellent horse mill, and cribs, barns and stables. The Caddo river meanders through the whole length of the tract. There is a well of never failing and excellent water in the house yard, with milk house attached, and a splendid garden lot. There are several good springs on the place, and a very bold Chalybeate spring about 600 yards from the house. The Military Road, the great western thoroughfare to Texas, runs by the house. This is one of the richest and most desirable places in south-western Arkansas. It is situate about four miles from Arkadelphia, the county town of Clark county.
Also, one thousand two hundred (1,200) acres in another farm, lying in Dallas county Arkansas, on the Ouachita River, a navigable stream, partly bottom, and partly upland, with sixty or seventy acres opened. The attention of persons intending to settle in Arkansas is invited to these lands.
Also, one thousand and forty (1040) acres, of superior Black lands, situated in Clark county, immediately on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Line, and six miles from water navigation, 400 acres of this tract cleared land.
Also, nine hundred (900) acres; lying in Clark county, about half bottom, and half uplands, nine miles from water navigation, and four miles from Rail Road line. One hundred (100) acres of this tract opened land.
Also, one thousand three hundred and forty (1340) acres, lying in Clark county, half rich bottom, and 25 acres opened, and the balance good upland.
Also, one thousand eight hundred (1800) acres, lying in Clark county, 100 acres opened; mostly rich bottom lands, and not subject to inundation.
All the above lands are finely Timbered and Watered.
For further particulars apply to,
W. F. S. BARKMAN,
Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—11t.

Land for Sale near Raleigh.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE, UPON reasonable terms, a tract of Land known as PAOLI, lying on the Hillsborough road, about two miles from the State House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. There are two handsome building sites on the tract, and the lands have been well manured and produce good crops. They will also sell two tracts of Wood Land, lying in the same neighborhood, between three and four miles from the city; one containing seventy-five and three-fourth acres, the other forty-five and one-half acres.
If these lands are not before disposed of by private sale, they will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, upon a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security, and the title be reserved until the payment of the purchase money.
ROBERT B. GILLIAM, }
T. BROWN VENABLE, } Execut'rs of H.
JAMES McKIMMON, } Kingsbury.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 89—swid.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and confinement, in any jail, so that we can get him, of our NEGRO MAN, SOWELL, aged about twenty-one years. Said negro is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and of dark color. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of A. J. Terrell's, where he has a wife. He jumped off the cars near Weldon, about the 1st of January last.
D. J. SOUTHERLAN,
L. A. POWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1856. 96—sw1m.

OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTING BRUSHES.—The undersigned beg to announce that they are continuing the manufacturing of—and are prepared to fill orders, to any extent for—the different varieties of Plain and Fancy Colored Brushes, upon the most favorable terms for cash, or approved credit. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade.
L. G. HANSEN, & CO.,
176 Front street, New York.
Sept. 19, 1856. 87—sw4t.

Mayor's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 9th, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APPLICAtion will be made to the next General Assembly, for an Amendment to the Charter of the City of Raleigh.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.
84—swom.

NEW SPEAKER.—THE SOUTHERN SPEAKER or Sixth Reader; containing, in great variety, the Master Pieces of Oratory, in Prose, Poetry, and Dialogue; with an Appendix; embracing Knowles' Model Debate; The Declaration of Independence; Constitution of the United States, with marginal index; Washington's Farewell Address, with running index and marginal questions, by B. Barton Ross, A. M. N. G.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

9TH MONTH, 1856.
McILWAINE & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
No. 60 SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg Va.
ANNOUNCE TO THE TRADE THE ARRIVAL of their importations of
English, Irish, Scotch and French Goods,
which, with large purchases in the Northern and Eastern markets, enable them to offer a Stock equal if not superior to any ever owned by themselves or their predecessors, Paul & McIlwaine.
McILWAINE & GRAHAM,
Agents for North Carolina Cotton Yarns, 4-4 Sheetings and 4-4 Osnaburgs, and for genuine Irish Flax Threads and Shoe Threads, Virginia Fulled Linseys and Kerseys.
Sept. 17, 1856. 86—8t.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.—The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Green Womack, dec'd, will sell on the 20th day of October next, in the town of Haywood, the large and valuable plantation of the late Green Womack, lying on Cape Fear River, two miles below Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert Harris, M. McCoy, and others.
On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds cleared and under good fence, and some yet to clear. Also, a good proportion of upland suitable for the production of corn, oats, wheat and cotton. The low grounds are not surpassed in the production of corn by any in the county.
There is on the place a two-story barn, 70 feet in length, with fixtures for running a cotton gin and thrashing machine, besides smaller barns and other necessary out houses, cotton screw, &c.
The place is well watered and as healthy as any on the river, having the convenience of steam boats, running by the place to Fayetteville and Wilmington. In connection with this tract will be sold 95 acres of pine land, well timbered, about one mile from the plantation.
A credit of one and two years will be given.—Bonds with undoubted security will be required for the payment of the purchase money.
J. A. WOMACK, Exec'r.
Pittsboro', Aug. 26, 1856. 81—swtd.

NOW READY
Swaim's Justice—Revised.
THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents.*
BY
EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L B
Counsellor at Law.
One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding. Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.
This day published and for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Uses of Astronomy: an Oration by Hon. Edward Everett, delivered at Albany 28th August: Boston*, 1856.

Of all the means which modern civilization has devised or borrowed for cultivating the intellect, and improving the taste of the masses, the Lecture stands pre-eminent. Freely combinining in graceful wreaths of beauty the rhetoric of the orator and the eloquence of the essayist with a profound acquaintance with his subject, the popular lecturer addresses, not merely the cultivated few, whose understanding and leisure enable them to study with profit, nor only those who may with convenience attend the delivery of his discourses, but by means of the printing press and the telegraph, he at the same moment of time communicates with an unlimited audience, widely separated from him and itself and present but in imagination. Should he possess the rare faculty of rising superior to technicalities; and has the capacity and industry to familiarize or to discard them, by happy generalizations, he leads the imagination captive and electrifies the general mind with the most accurate and enduring instruction.

It is true, as has been objected, that the Lecture is not always an authority. The very effort to disrobe science of mystery and introduce her to a general acquaintance necessitates a vagueness of detail, and not unfrequently a dissembling with truth, in which her severer beauties are obscured or lost; but if the lecturer accomplishes no more than a transient awakening of the faculties, and a dim and superficial insight into subjects habitually considered above the ordinary comprehension, there is something so permanently beneficial in even a momentary abstraction of the thoughts, amidst the ceaseless clatter and strife of practical existence—expanding the faculties and spiritualizing the character of the multitude—that it is a matter of regret that with us it is not oftener attempted.

The patriotic scholar may by this means achieve an additional object. Recent experience has demonstrated that while the fancy and the taste may be amused, it is also possible to appeal to a higher sentiment. Who that has heard our author's lecture upon WASHINGTON, does not recognise in that eminent slaveholding Southerner, an abiding bond of union—a protest against fanaticism—an appeal to his forbearance and his patriotism? Who that has heard our Jamie Banks, does not know, that, while the countrymen of FLORA MCDONALD, might not have been the earliest to desert their king and forget their oaths in 1776—the loyalty of their descendants was proved at the Puente Nacional, and flamed upon the heights of Cerro Gordo?

We of Raleigh appear to be getting sensible of the advantages of public Lectures. That gallant corps, the Oak-City Guards, have, we understand, organized a Literary Club; and, as we learn, arrangements are being made for a full course this winter. Such men as Banks, Hawks and Swain of our own State, Simms of South Carolina, and Smith of Virginia, are confidently expected, and will, we trust, find it both convenient and profitable to attend. They are all lecturers of the first class. They ought to receive an equal welcome with their brethren of the stump, the press and the tribune. Without the latter, some argue, the peculiar doctrines of popular sovereignty would soon fail to be understood or appreciated. Without the former, how long would the so-called Republic of Letters remain free? It would become—if it be not already—an oligarchy, whose privileges and honors are shared by a few, while the mass of even a reading public are hopelessly and entirely excluded from them. The popular Lecture is, therefore, essentially a democratic—or, if you please,—a republican institution. It is, however, no leveller. It does not reduce the scholar. It offers no premium to indolence. It builds no royal road to instruction; but it does lift the masses to a point of observation. It displays and ascertains to the ordinary apprehension, intellectual territories in dispute. The people hear no longer an unintelligible jargon. The thoughts which swell the brain and inspire the conceptions of genius are translated into the vernacular, and carrying life and health, to the whole community, become, like the atmosphere, common property.

We are led to these observations by the perusal of an Oration upon the practical uses of Astronomy, delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett, at Albany, on the 28th August last, and published the next day in the Boston papers, for a copy of which we are indebted to the gifted author. As our limits will not permit more than an allusion to some of the subjects of the Address and but a few extracts, and will not permit of its being presented bodily to the readers of the Standard, we have concluded, instead of detached morsels, to give a general summary of this fine composition, greatly condensed, and, we fear too, greatly marred by the inexorable necessities of a weekly paper.

The occasion upon which the Oration was delivered was highly favorable to the exhibition of the orator's highest powers. Several months ago, a lady of the name of Blandina Dudley, together with other public-spirited citizens of the City of Albany, contributed a large sum for the purpose of erecting there an observatory of the first class, named after Mrs. Dudley, and situated, as we learn from the Address, "upon a commanding elevation in the northern edge of the City, liberally given for that purpose by the head of a family in which the patronage of science is hereditary." Its ample dimensions and noble proprieties, combining the requisites of solidity, convenience and good taste, rise to attest the munificence of its founders and the intelligence and refinement of the community.

The twenty-eighth of August was the day selected for the inauguration of the buildings and the installation of its officers; and, Mr. Everett being selected as the speaker, from all the country round there assembled an array of learning, talent and beauty rarely witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. The occasion and the speaker were both attractive; and seldom has an audience been so rewarded. What the banquet must have been, we may conjecture from the fragments.

With admirable taste, the orator begins with a passing allusion to the early history of Albany, and relates many curious and interesting incidents, which, in the course of his extensive reading and travel in other lands, he had collected; and having in this manner easily introduced himself and his subject to their attention, begins by defining the meaning and uses of an Astronomical Observatory and an explanation of the designation and qualities of the various instruments usually found therein. This is so highly interesting and instructive that we give the same in his own words:

"An astronomical observatory is," he says, "a building erected for the reception and appropriate use of astronomical instruments, and the accommodation of the men of science employed in making and reducing observations of the heavenly bodies. These instruments are mainly of three classes, to which all others of a strictly astronomical character may be referred.

1st. The instruments, by which the Heavens are inspected, with a view to discover the existence of those celestial bodies which are not visible to the naked eye, (beyond all comparison more numerous than those which are,) and the magnitude, shapes, and other sensible qualities, both of those which are and those which are not thus visible to the unaided sight. The instruments of this class are designated by the general name of Telescope; and are of two kinds: the refracting telescope, which derives its magnifying power from a system of convex lenses; and the reflecting telescope, which receives the image of the heavenly body upon a concave mirror.

2d. The second class of instruments consists of those, which are designed principally to measure the angular distances of the heavenly bodies from each other, and their time of passing the meridian. The transit instrument, the meridian circle, the mural circle, the heliometer, and the sextant belong to this class. The brilliant discoveries of astronomy are for the most part made with the first class of instruments;—its practical results wrought out by the second.

3d. The third class contains the clock, with its subsidiary apparatus for measuring the time and making its subdivisions, with the greatest possible accuracy;—indispensable auxiliary of all the instruments, by which the positions and motions of the heavenly bodies are observed, and measured, and recorded.

Concerning the study of astronomy, Mr. Everett remarks, generally—

"There is, perhaps, no branch of science, which to the same extent as astronomy, exhibits phenomena, which, while they task the highest powers of philosophical research, are also well adapted to arrest the attention of minds barely tinctured with scientific culture, and even to touch the sensibilities of the wholly uninstructed observer. The profound investigations of the chemist into the ultimate constitution of material nature, the minute researches of the physiologist into the secrets of animal life, the transcendental logic of the geometer clothed in a notation, the very sight of which terrifies the uninitiated, are lost on the common understanding. But the unspeakable glories of the rising and the setting sun; the serene majesty of the moon, as she walks in full-orbed brightness through the heavens; the soft witchery of the morning and the evening star; the imperial splendors of the firmament on a bright unclouded night; the comet, whose streaming banner floats over half the sky, these are objects which charm and astonish alike the philosopher and the peasant;—the mathematician who weighs the masses and defines the orbits of the heavenly bodies, and the untutored observer who sees nothing beyond the images painted upon the eye."

The style of these extracts is eminently graceful and polished, and the matter is condensed, rapid and instructive. Below we have a sketch of the history and progress of Astronomy in the United States, which contains many novel and interesting facts.

"The translation of the "*Mecanique Celeste*, of Laplace opened," he proceeds, "a new era in the history of American science. The country was still almost wholly deficient in instrumental power; but the want was generally felt by men of science, and the public mind in various parts of the country began to be turned towards the means of supplying it. In 1825, President John Quincy Adams brought the subject of a National Observatory before Congress. Political considerations prevented its being favorably entertained at that time; and it was not till 1842, and as an incident of the exploring expedition, that an appropriation was made for a depot for the charts and instruments of the Navy. On this modest basis has been reared the National Observatory at Washington; an institution which has already taken and fully sustains an honorable position among the scientific establishments of the age.

Besides the institution at Washington, fifteen or twenty observatories have, within the last few years, been established in different parts of the country, some of them on a modest scale for the gratification of the scientific taste and zeal of individuals, others on a broad foundation of expense and usefulness. In these establishments, public and private, the means are provided for the highest order of astronomical observation, research, and instruction. There is already in the country an amount of instrumental power, to which addition is constantly making, and of mathematical skill, on the part of our men of science, adequate to a manly competition with their European contemporaries.—The fruits are already before the world in the triangulation of several of the States, in the great work of the coast survey, in the numerous scientific surveys of the interior of the continent, in the astronomical department of the exploring expedition, in the scientific expedition to Chili;—in the brilliant hydrographical labors of the observatory at Washington; in the published observations of Washington and Cambridge. "These," he remarks, and our limits will include but half only of his catalogue, "these are but a portion of the achievements of American astronomical science within fifteen or twenty years, and fully justify the most sanguine anticipations of its further progress."

But the largest portion of the address is directed to the practical uses of Astronomy. These he arranges under three heads:

"1st. In the first place, then, we derive from the observations of the heavenly bodies, which are made at an observatory, our only adequate measures of time and our only means of comparing the time of one place with the time of another. Our artificial time-keepers,—clocks, watches and chronometers, however ingeniously contrived and admirably fabricated, are but a transcript, so to say, of the celestial motions, and would be of no value without the means of regulating them by observation. It is impossible for them under any circumstances to escape the imperfection of all machinery, the work of human hands;—and the moment we remove with our time-keeper east or west fails us. It will keep home time alone, like the fond traveller who leaves his heart behind him. The artificial instrument is of incalculable utility, but must itself be regulated by the eternal clock-work of the skies.

2d. The second great practical use of an Astronomical Observatory is connected with the science of Geography. The first page of the history of our continent declares this truth. Profound meditation on the sphericity of the earth was one of the main reasons which led Columbus to undertake his momentous voyage, and his thorough acquaintance with the astronomical science of that day was, in his own judgement, what enabled him to overcome the almost innumerable obstacles which attended its prosecution. (Humboldt, Histoire de la geographie, &c. Tom. I. p. 17.) In return, I find that Copernicus in the very commencement his immortal work (de Revolutionibus orbium cœlestium Fol. 2) appeals to the discovery of America as completing the demonstration of the Sphericity of the earth. Much of our knowledge of the figure, size, density and position of the earth as a member of the Solar system is derived from this science, and it furnishes us the means of performing the most important operations of practical Geography. Latitude and Longitude, which lie at the basis of all descriptive Geography, are determined by observation. No map deserves the name, on which the position of important points has not been astronomically determined. Some even of our most important political and administrative arrangements depend upon the cooperation of this science. Among these I may mention the land-system of the United States, and the determination of the boundaries of the country. I believe that till it was done by the federal Government, a uniform system of mathematical survey had never in any country been applied to an extensive territory. Large grants and sales of public land took place before the Revolution and in the interval between the peace and the adoption of the Constitution; but the limits of these grants and sales were ascertained by sensible objects, by trees, streams, rocks, hills, and by reference to adjacent portions of territory, previously surveyed. The uncertainty of boundaries thus defined was a never failing source of litigation. Large tracts of land in the Western country granted by Virginia, under this old system of special and local survey, were covered with conflicting claims, and the controversies to which they gave rise, formed no small ports of the business of the Federal Court after its organization. But the adoption of the present land-system brought order out of chaos. The entire public domain is now scientifically surveyed before it is offered for sale; it is laid off into ranges, townships, sections and smaller divisions with unerring accuracy, resting on the foundation of base and meridian lines;—and I have been informed that under this system, scarce a case of contested location and boundary has ever presented itself in court. The general land-office contains maps and plans, in which every quarter-section of the public land is laid down with mathematical precision. The superficies of half a continent is thus transferred in miniature to the bureaus at Washington:—while the local land-offices contain transscrips of these plans, copies of which are furnished to the individual purchaser. When we consider the tide of population annually flowing into the public domain, and the immense importannce of its efficient and economical administration, the utility of this application of Astronomy will be duly estimated.

3d. A third important department, in which the services rendered by astronomy are equally conspicuous. I refer to commerce and navigation. It is mainly owing to the results of astronomical observation, that modern commerce has attained such a vast expansion, compared with that of the ancient world. I have already remainded you that accurate ideas in this respect contributed materially to the conception in the mind of Columbus of his immortal enterprise, and to the practical success with which it was conducted. It was mainly his skill in the use of astronomical instruments, imperfect as they were, which enabled him, in spite of the bewildering variation of the compass—to find his way across the ocean."

All these points are illustrated and enforced at length, with great power and eloquence, by frequent anecdotes and often by passages of the highest rhetorical beauty.

We shall conclude this imperfect review with but a single specimen of the latter, which if we mistake not, will take its place beside any similar extract from any modern author or orator, and rather gain than lose by the comparison. He is speaking in connection with the remarks upon the necessary inaccuracy of the most perfect time-piece, made by human hands:

"But for all the kindreds and tribes and tongues of men, —each upon their own meridian,—from the Arctic pole to the equator, from the equator to the Antarctic pole, the eternal Sun strikes twelve at noon, and the glorious constellations, far up in the ever lasting belfry of the skies, chime twelve at midnight;—twelve for the pale student over his flickering lamp, twelve amid the flaming glories of Orion's belt, if he crosses the meridian at that fated hour;—twelve by the weary couch of languishing humanity, twelve in the star-paved courts of the Empyrean; —twelve for the heaving tides of the ocean; twelve for the weary arm of labor; twelve for the toiling brain, twelve for the watching, waking, broken heart; twelve for the meteor which blazes for a moment and expires; twelve for the comet whose period is measured by centuries; twelve for every substantial, for every imaginary thing, which exists in the sense, the intellect, or the fancy, and which the speech or thought of man, at the given meridian, refers to the lapse of time."

We would delight to place before our readers his splendid description of Florence in his own warm and glowing language:

"Sheltered on the North by the vine clad hills of Fiesole, whose cyclopean walls carry back the antiquary to ages before the Roman, before the Etruscan power, the flowery city (Fiorenza) covers the sunny banks of the Arno with its stately palaces. Dark and frowning piles of mediæval structure, a majestic dome the prototype of St. Peter's, basilicas which enshrine the ashes of some of the mightiest of the dead, the stone where Dante stood to gaze on the campanile, the house of Michael Angelo, still occupied by a descendant of his lineage and name, his hammer, his chisel, his dividers, his manuscript poems, all as if he had left them but yesterday;—airy bridges which seem not so much to rest on the earth as to hover over the waters they span; the loveliest creations of ancient art, rescued from the grave of ages again to "enchant the world,"—the breathing marbles of Michael Angelo, the glowing canvass of Raphael and Titian, museums filled with medals and coins of every age from Cyrus the younger, and gems and amulets, and vases from the sepulchres of Egyptian Pharoahs coeval with Joseph, and Etruscan Lucumons that swayed Italy before the Romans,—libraries stored with the choicest texts of ancient Literature,—gardens of rose and orange and pomegranate, and myrtle,—the very air you breathe languid with music and perfume,—such is Florence."

We would also make room, if we could, for the splendid description of the break of day, but that we think our own poet, Lovejoy, has done the same thing equally well, and perhaps better in stately verse; we hasten, therefore, to his closing paragraph. More beautiful and touching prose, has never passed under our observation:

"Night is the Astronomer's accepted time; he goes to his delightful labors when the busy world goes to its rest. A dark pall spreads over the resorts of active life; terrestrial objects, hill and valley, and rock and stream, and the abodes of men disappear; but the curtain is drawn up which concealed the heavenly hosts. There they shine and there they move, as they moved and shone to the eyes of Newton and Galileo, of Kepler and Copernicus, of Ptolemy and Hipparchus; yes, as they moved and shone when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy. All has changed on earth;—but the glorious heavens remain unchanged. The plough passes over the site of mighty cities;—the homes of powerful nations are desolate;—the languages they spoke are forgotten; but the stars that shone for them are shining for us;—the same eclipses run their steady cycle;—the same equinoxes call out the flowers of spring and send the husbandman to the harvest;—the sun pauses at either tropic as he did when his course began; and sun and moon, and planet and satellite, and star and constellation, and galaxy, still bear witness to the power, the wisdom and love, which placed them in the Heavens, and upholds them there."

In attempting to account for the sensation of pleasure which the exquisite remarks upon the midnight hour above quoted will not fail to produce; we think it may properly be ascribed in some degree to an almost imperceptible association in the mind of the construction of the sentence, with the solemn toll, which, at that hour proclaims with a steady and repeated stroke, each passing footstep of the time. In this view, the sentence is susceptible of improvement, and the repetitions of "twelve" should be confined to, and only present the precise number indicated by that idea or association. And if we may be pardoned, we venture to suggest that the surpassing beauty of the whole would have been enhanced by a union of the thought and the natural progress of sound. Beginning with the pale student and the flickering lamp, the allusion to the toiling brain would be properly omitted, thence the mind passes to the sick couch, and sees there a watching and broken heart. Escaping to the open air, we see the weary arm of the laborer arrested; we watch the heaving billows, and ascending thence to the firmament, lingering with the stars, the thought mingles with the summary and finds an appropriate termination in the close of the paragraph. But this is perhaps overleaping the bounds of rational criticism.—We offer it only as a suggestion. The other extracts cannot be improved. We would not alter or lose a word of them. To him who makes language and construction a matter of research, as well as to those who are satisfied to be pleased without caring for the reason, they will amply justify and explain the exalted fame of Edward Everett, as a scholar and a rhetorician of the first class.

Above the passing cloud which now vails the other constellations of the North, shrouding their splendors in sinistrous light—obscured to us and half the heavens—with the naked and unaided eye, may we always find this star, full-orbed as now, and coursing over shining tower and lofty steep, with equal glory and unfailing beam! C.

2. *Peports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June and August Terms, 1856; By Hamilton C. Jones, Salisbury; J. J. Bruner, 1856,—Vol. 3, No. 2.*

In these days of progress and wild innovation, the highest compliment which any system of administering the powers of government can expect or deserve, is to be let alone. The present organization of the Courts of North-Carolina is, in the main, the same as it left the hands of the founders of the State, and gradually accommodating itself to the increased population and wealth of the community, retains in its essence the stamp of the Revolutionary mint, and is destined, we trust, so to stand for years to come unaffected by the schemes of agitators, and that cheap description of wisdom, which sees nothing in the past but the fact that it is not the present era. Much of the forbearance and respect with which this system is regarded, is, doubtless, due to the wise stolidity, and masterly inactivity of our people, in matters of so-called reform; but much more to the influence and character of the illustrious North-Carolinians who have, in this State, so long associated the title of "Judge," with the possession of every faculty, and the practice of every virtue. If North-Carolina had no other title to the esteem of the Union, she might very safely claim pre-eminence in the integrity and world-wide fame of her Judges.

The judicial history of this State embraces four periods: 1. That from the adoption of the Constitution to 1790, during which period there were but three judges for the whole State. 2. From the formation of the 4th Circuit to 1806, when two others were added. 3. From the establishment of the 5th and 6th Circuits to 1818, the date of the organization of the Supreme Court; and 4th, from that time to 1836, a period now distant twenty years, when the 7th Circuit was created and added to the others. During this period fifty judges were appointed, and of them scarcely a third remained in office, having either resigned or been translated to other and higher appointments; but the list may challenge comparison with that of any other in the world of equal numbers, for examples of virtue and learning.

Nor within the last period has the Supreme Court of North Carolina degenerated, as the volume before us amply testifies. Hastily turning over its 271 pages we find there reported no less than eighty-seven decisions, all of which are upon various points, and many involve the nicest distinctions, and the highest effort of the judical faculty. Of them, fifty-seven were decided at Raleigh during the last June, and the remainder at Morganton in August. The wisdom of the Legislature was never displayed to better purpose than in the establishment of the 7th Circuit and the order for a Term at Morganton, for the trial of causes mainly arising there. The same reasons of convenience and necessity which demanded them, seem now to prevail in support of the demand for another Circuit, to be constructed out of it. The business of the Circuit and the labors of the Judge and Solicitor have, as this pamphlet demonstrates, increased to nearly three times as much as it was in 1836—twenty years ago. Then there were but *nine* cases reported as arising in that Circuit; but now it will be observed there are *twenty-fice*.

We observe with pleasure that the number of Attorneys in attendance upon the Supreme Court is constantly on the increase. The names are no longer confined to the old set; and we are right glad of it. The destiny of this country is, or soon will be, in the hands of these young Attorneys; and we want them to breathe and brave the air, and democratise the chambers of the capitol. Every young man who has any pride in his profession ought to follow his cases to Raleigh and argue them—with the aid of the fine library provided by the State. He will find Messrs. Freeman and Perry always ready to direct him to the proper placers of the legal ore, and his own brains and diligence must do the rest. Let us add, for his comfort, that Mr. Jones, who is an accurate and learned reporter, shows, in his book, that out of these eighty-seven appeals no less than forty-one were successful, and new trials granted. This is about the usual average.

The book is printed well, and this time on good paper. The literary and mechanical execution reflects credit upon all concerned. C.

For the Standard.

PITTSYLVANIA C. H., Va., Oct. 5, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I arrived here last night. I left Danville yesterday, where I have been spending some ten days. Danville has improved very much since the completion of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. There is a very perceptible improvement in the general business of the place, and manufacturing, especially of tobacco, is carried on much more extensively than heretofore, thus rapidly increasing the population and advancing the general interest of the place.

There are in Danville two or three fine Female Schools. The Rev. Mr. Jameison, of the N. C. Conference, is the principal of a very flourishing Seminary for young ladies recently established there. The buildings are large and well appointed, and though not quite completed are sufficiently advanced to be used. Mr. Jameison had the kindness to conduct me through the buildings and give me the history of the rise and progress of the School. It should, and no doubt will, soon achieve and create for itself an enviable reputation. Mr. Jameison is considered well qualified in every respect for the responsible position he occupies.

The Rev. Dr. Dame, pastor of the Episcopal church in Danville, is at the head of an old-established and flourishing Female College. From my knowledge of Dr. Dame's practical character and sterling integrity, I am confident that a thorough practical education is imparted to young ladies in his school that cannot be obtained in many of similar character. But enough of schools.

The Know Nothing leaders in this section advertised and made preparations for a grand rally of the faithful to come off here during the past week. Distinguished leaders from this and adjoining States were invited and expected. Ex-Gov. Morehead was here and plead for the sinking cause. Mr. Gilmer was invited, but owing to "pressing business of a private character" could not come; but he wrote a letter to the Committee, which filled nearly four columns of the Danville Register, which did the Democratic cause as much good as though he had come and addressed the faithful; for you know that John A. Gilmer never opens his mouth that he does not advance the cause of Democracy. All the great conservative Democratic party wants to make it strong and victorious is that such politicians as Mr. Gilmer should support the *tems*.

But the time arrived for the great Know Nothing rally at Pittsylvania C. H., and every thing seemed propitious. The sun shone brightly on all sublunary things. There was to be a two-days' rally. The fatted calf had been killed—sheep, oxen, and swine had been slaughtered—the sacrifice was offered and the incense rose. But how delusive are all human hopes! The feast had been prepared and guests had been bid to the marriage; but they were stubborn and would not come. Seeing the condition of things the first day, couriers were sent out to "bring 'em in," and still they came not. The whole affair was a grand failure. Thousands had been counted on; but the crowd did not number more than two or three hundred at farthest. Even a *free barbecue* and distinguished speakers would not bring them out. The disappointment on the second day was pitiable to behold. They had even to dispose of the luxuries that had been prepared for the multitude, as I have been informed, at auction. How pitiable!

The fact is, the country is strongly Democratic, and becoming more and more Democratic.

Let North Carolina do her duty in the approaching struggle, and roll up a majority for Buchanan and Breckinridge that will settle the question as to her political character for all time to come. You may rest assured that in Virginia all is well. The majority here will be large—it is impossible to say how much—but the well-informed count on 15,000 or 18,000 at least.

This is a handsome and interesting little village; but I shall be better prepared, though, to speak of it after I have seen more. As I expect to spend several weeks yet in the Old Dominion, as I push my way into the bowels of the land you shall occasionally hear from me. Yours truly,

J. L. P.

For the Standard.

Mr. Hedrick, etc.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The communication and defence of Prof. Hedrick, to be found in a late issue of the Standard, has created surprise and disgust wherever read,—surprise that any *southern* teacher should be a Fremonter, and disgust that said teacher should adopt the twaddle of Northern agitators and fanatics as his apology. But not satisfied with the ordinary and stereotyped black Republican appeals and pleas, he must lug in the testimony of departed statesmen, who never wrote a word in regard to such an issue as the present, for no similar issue had presented itself during their lives. It holds in law, that the evidence of an *absent* witness given in a case where one issue and replication are involved, cannot be called up and used where there is entirely a different issue, margined and numbered differently upon the docket. The witness must be cited to appear in each case. Let Mr. Hedrick hear from Jefferson, Clay, and the rest, upon the only question now before the country, surrounded as it is by a sectional bias and boundary never herotofore designating and defining its locale and its madness, ere he presume to give the sanction of his scholarship and the prestige of his position to testimony that is wholly and fraudulently irrelavant. And let him ponder long and seriously, before he offer evidence of any kind in a cause so dangerous to the Union and so fraught with evil to the section that nurtures and sustains him.

I do not argue the question of Fremontism with Professor H. North-Carolina is not the soil to argue his position upon. If Mr. H. will go to New England, his appropriate sphere, he will find there national men enough to combat his arguments and to refute the nationality of his politics. Let him go thither and join the *sectional* phalanx of Fremont, and he will find opposers, (not in North-Carolinians, who must naturally, from every instinct, oppose him, but) in those who are obliged to be impartial, unprejudiced, and just, from the nature of their locality and their training. He will get successful national and constitutional replies from those raised on free soil. Will not the trustees of the University afford Mr. Hedrick an opportunity to select a more congenial location?

One word more, and I am done with Mr. H. He puts forth his communication as a defence of himself, when, from beginning to end, in exordium and peroration, it is a defence elaborated—a special plea extenuated, in favor of the odious doctrines and more odious candidate of the fanatic free soilers of the Seward school of politics, the Beecher school of divinity, and the Stowe school of literature. And it is addressed, too, as much to warp the judgment of his students as to control public opinion in his own favor.

To change the topic, I have just seen a beautiful, intelligent, and interesting young lady from New York State, who says that, so far as her observation went, the contest in that State appeared to be between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont,—Mr. Fillmore being rarely, and never enthusiastically, spoken of. Yours, &c.,

1856.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10, 1856.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have been over considerable portions of Virginia and North-Carolina recently, and have found the best spirit animating the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge. In North-Carolina I saw numbers of old line Whigs, as unwilling to go into the culvert at this, "the eleventh hour," as they had been to follow the dark lantern in its dark beginnings, men who are determined, with Messrs. Baringer, Osborne and Steele, to vote for the Union, the Constitution and Buchanan. I might name a number of locally influential gentlemen in Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Duplin, New Hanover, and Northampton, who, in conversation with the writer, avowed substantially the same position and reasons for it as that taken and so ably and eloquently advocated and sustained by the three eminent gentlemen named. But if you should commence a collective list of all the old line Whigs in North-Carolina, who are stepping "to the music of the Union," under the flag of Buchanan and to the drum-beat of the Constitution, it is to be feared you would have but little room left for those editorials of yours, which your patrons look for so eagerly during the canvass.

Some of the Know Nothings hereabouts affect to believe that Mr. Fillmore will be elected! but $500 was up here for some time that he would not get *four States*; and though it was well and generally known, that such a sum was ready to meet a like sum upon the consideration stated, not one of the Fillmore men had either the faith or the temerity to take it up. So much for the confidence felt by the Samites in Virginia in the election of their chief.

The Editor of the Transcript (Portsmouth) recently published his belief that North-Carolina would go for Mr. Fillmore!!! I merely dot this down, "*en passant*," for the amusement of your readers. It created considerable mirth in this quarter, where we are more intimately acquainted with North-Carolina doings and politics than we are with those of Virginia, leaving out, of course, our own locality.

There was a hickory pole raising on High Street on the Court House corner, Saturday afternoon.—Several thousands of persons gathered to witness and participate in the jubilee. At sundown the pole was in its place, and the American flag and a beautiful and appropriate banner soon floated at the masthead, amid continued huzzas and cheers from the Democracy.

Much anxiety is felt in this section about Mr. Dobbin, whose health has been delicate for some time. We hope to hear soon that he is much better from the effects of his retirement and sojourn in North-Carolina. Yours, &c.,

1856.

Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 6, 1856.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A Magnificent Remedy.—Sufferers from Dyspepsia throw off disease! These Pills will eradicate it entirely from the system, and correct all derangements from the liver and stomach. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

A St. Louis paper says that the grass hoppers have eaten up the entire tobacco crop of Franklin county, and the last that was heard from them, they were seated on the corners of the fence, *begging every man that passed for a chew*. Don't believe it.

Mr. Ellison's Agricultural Address.

We find in a late number of the Democratic Banner, printed in Williamston, the able and excellent address delivered by W. J. Ellison, Esq., before the Martin County Agricultural Society, in November, 1854. We have read this address with interest and pleasure, and we regret that we have not space to lay the whole of it before our readers. We give, however, some extracts, as follows:

"And is it not now an apparent incontrovertible fact, that union of effort and example, in the formation of Societies, both County and State, has produced a marked influence upon agricutural success? We have but to look around us this day for the most gratifying evidences, in our present exhibition. Who of you, fresh from the late State fair has not felt a glow of exulting pride at the progress there exhibited in the great contest of reform, even in the very beginning, showing the dominant strength and latent power of a mighty and prospectively prosperous people. I concede a vast debt of gratitude; yea, a monument as imperishable as our resources, is due to the energetic men and women, under whose persevering auspices these Societies have gained the confidence and attracted the attention of our people, dispensing its blessings to her welfare and its happy influences to her permanent and lasting prosperity. Of all reformations in history, both Ancient and Modern, of the world, the amelioration of man's condition by increasing the fertility and productive capacity of the soil, is by far, the greatest and most essential to the human race, thus we experience that success is most sure, by combination of interest, proving the philosophical fact of man's helplessness by himself and his dependence to accomplish aggregate good upon his fellows; and hence we see that just in the ratio as Agricultural Societies multiply, in that proportion we measure the advance of every community towards the attainment of a higher state of permanent, social and pecuniary prosperity. Already do we, in our particular locality, begin to feel its beneficial effects not only in increased products, but in the intrinsic market and productive value of our lands, forming a nucleus around which Farmers are brought into a bond of brotherhood and frequent social intercourse and mutual edification. It is our good fortune to sow the germ of a life-sustaining policy which, with the blessing of God, it will open into a harvest of incalculable value, to be garnered by our children and children's children, and under the fructifying shade of its broad and ample branches, generations to follow us on the stage of life will sing to the memory of their benefactors the fullest and loudest peans of praise.

* * * * * * * * *

Nor do I want surer evidences of the existence and cultivation of devoted and amiable traits of character and refined taste, than to see well arranged shrubbery grace and ornament the Farmer's house, and give a cheerful and rural aspect to the humblest cottage.

With no outlay of money but simply a little care and labour, orchards of choice variety of fruits, might be easily reared around every Farm house, and what I would ask is a greater luxury and contributes more to our taste, health and gratification than a well ripened jucy Peach, a fine mellow apple—a delicious pear, a mellifluous plum, or a luscious cherry? Surely it is amply worth the labour to add this much to the delicacy of a rural home, while it brings in to us an easy revenue in market and adds another charm to the comforts of life.

While we regarded labour as cheap and material plenty our farm fences and enclosures appear to have cost us but trifiery, but even then, much more now as labour is appreciated it is indeed an onerous tax upon every farm. Is it not then our duty and interest as well as true economy to build them more substantial and with more durable material, avoiding the frequency of repair; besides a good durable clean fence is conclusive evidence not only of the thrift of the owner, but exempts him from the many annoyances and broken friendships with his neighbor.

* * * * * * * * *

By far the most deficient and trying part of a Farmer's duties are the proper managament of his slaves. And alas! how few of us pursue the exact systematical mode of government, a department which requires his utmost solicitude not only to subserve his interest, but exemption from one of the most prominent sources of trouble and vexation. As human beings among whom our lot is cast and over whom we are placed by the wisdom of God, our duties are mutual and responsibility great. Our part is to enforce obedience by systematic firmness and humanity, and while we exact their whole service for our comfort and advancement, our returning sense of right and interest is to administer to their physical and religous culture by warm and wholesome clothing and diet, comfortable houses instead of log shantees, and by provision on every farm, of the means, time and ample opportunity for a religious knowledge of their eternal welfare.—And, Mr. President and Gentlemen, in the whole list of premiums to be awarded I do not know that the honors of our Society could bring in a more important return than a distribution of a liberal premium to the best treatise on the systematic management of our farm-slaves, in which the relative duties of master and slave may be most advantageously and uniformly known and pursued.

What next, if not prior in importance, which demands our attention is the present condition and improvement of our highways to market. While other sections less favored are expending large sums in Rail and Plank roads, nature, with comparatively little labor by draining and wooding, has provided us with an easy and efficacious remedy for ready travel and transportation. This subject is eminently deserving our attention in the scale of progressive industry, and may too merit a premium to the overseer for the best road over which the neighborhood visits the annual fair.

Mr. President: It has heretofore fallen to my lot to address my fellow citizens on occasions of political contest, when party ascendency seemed the great aim and object of the citizen, embittering the better feelings of our nature among cordial friends! But how different and transcendant this occasion. Here no discord presents its frowning front, or disturbs our cordial greeting. Here is a laudable contest for virtuous supremacy—of mind and effect over matter—of worthy and generous emulation. Here friend meets friend, and neighbor meets neighbor, in hearty and unaffected congratulation. Here we meet to vie with each other in a noble strife, enlisting our zeal in the great tournament of the field and productive labor, emblazoned upon shields, *Agricultural Progress*. At a season when the "Summer is ended, our granaries are groaning under plenty and profusion," and the harvest betokens a rich reward for the toils of the field, our hearts leap with gratitude as we remember the language of the book of immortality, "Paul may plant, and Apollas water, but it is God alone, who giveth the increase."

SIGNS OF THE CANVASS.—In one township in Wood county, Ohio, containing six hundred and thirty-two votes there were only thirty-one democratic voters last fall; there are now but thirty-three opposition votes.

Clyde, Ohio, one year ago had three democratic votes. It has now fifty-seven votes for OLD BUCK.

Jacob Hardenbergh, esq., a straight whig lawyer of Kingston, Ulster county, New York, not being willing to go for Fremont and disunion, has taken the stump for Buchanan.

Rev. Jonathan Oatley, of East Killingly Connecticut has seven sons and five sons-in-law. Ten of these twelve go for Buchanan.

Hon. Benjamin M. Farley, a wheel-horse of the whig party in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, has come out for Buchanan.

The Shekope Independent, a Wisconsin paper, heretofore neutral, has changed its name and its politics, and is now called the Valley Herald. It hoists the flag of Buchanan and Breckinridge.

A charter election was held in Wilmington, Davis County, Indiana on Tuesday last, which resulted in the success of the entire democratic ticket. In 1854 the place gave the black republicans over two hundred majority. *Wash. Union.*

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE ON THE SEABOARD ROAD.—A vote was taken on the cars on this Road, Oct. 3d, for Presidential condidates. Eighty-six votes were cast of which sixty-seven were for Buchanan, sixteen for Fillmore, and two for Fremont. Several persons refused to vote.

Norfolk Argus.

EVERETT'S EXHIBITION.

EVERETT, THE AMERICAN MAGICIAN, TOGETHER with his Talented Company, will return and open at Raleigh on the 15th and 16th October, on which occasion they will redouble their efforts to vary the entertainment and answer the applause every where bestowed on them.

There will be a Day Performance on Thursday the 16th at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Tickets 25 cents. No half-price. ☜

October 4, 1856. 91—

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., October 6, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 8th of Nov. next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds, issued by the State of North-Carolina, to wit: $83,000 for Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, dated January 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.

$200,000 for Western North-Carolina Railroad, dated October 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.

Interest on the $83,000 payable 1st days of January and July.

Interest on the $200,000 payable 1st days of April and October in each year.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest, to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer.*

Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1856. 92—swtd.

THE COLOR TYPE, A New and Beautiful Style of Picture.

CALL AT COPELAND'S NEW GALLERY IN THE upper part of the Post Office building, and see the Color Type (painted in oil colors,) and say if you have ever seen anything to surpass it, in the way of a "*sun picture.*"

Sky-light, splendid cameras, neat and comfortable rooms, fine pictures, low prices.

So come along without delay,
And get a picture *with the pay*

P. S.—Mr. Copeland continues to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, and paint portraits upon the most moderate terms possible.

Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 91—tJ1.

☞ Signal, Register and Biblical Recorder copy till 1st January.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

ON MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer for sale at auction, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from

200 to 300 Valuable Negroes,

consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.

The said Negroes have been reared on the low-grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale is on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.

The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.

Letters addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh will receive prompt attention. T. P. DEVEREUX.

Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1856. 89—sw6t.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Anderson's Bridge, Franklin county, N. C., about the 1st of August, 1856, one negro man named GEORGE.—Said negro is about eighteen or twenty years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, dark complected, and has the scar of a burn extending from his right ear down the side of his neck. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars for his delivery to me, or if confined in jail, the remainder of the above reward after paying his prison charges. Said negro was purchased from the estate of Eppy Timberlake, dec'd, about five miles south of Louisburg, and is probably lurking in that neighborhood.

WILLIE CROWDER.

September 22, 1856. 1152—wtf.

Land for Sale near Raleigh.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SETTLED IN THE City of Raleigh, and being engaged in the Family Grocery business, offers for sale, privately, his beautiful little farm, which is one of the most desirable places in the county of Wake. The tract contains 109 acres of good land, well improved, and lies just five miles Southeast of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Railroad, which runs only one hundred yards from the dwelling and in full view, and between the Goldsborough and Averasborough roads. The improvements are very good. The dwelling is a new two story house, well built, with six rooms and two brick chimneys and four fireplaces. The kitchen is a good one, with a stone and brick chimney. Also negro houses, corn crib, &c., &c. There is a well of the best water in the county in the yard, in good order, and several fine springs that never fail. There are also about three acres of fine meadow land.

There is also a good new Store House on the premises, with three rooms. The neighborhood is a thickly settled one, and a good mercantile business could be done. There is also a fine orchard, with almost all kinds of fruit. Any person desiring to purchase an excellent little farm, can now have an opportunity of doing so by early application to the subscriber at Raleigh who will take pleasure in showing the property.

K. R. WEATHERS.

September 16, 1856. 1150—wtf.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post coahes from Salisbury to Asheville, through in thirty-six Hours,

CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA Railroad. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and experienced and accommodating drivers. Also new Concord two horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious a stage road in the State. Try the road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, March 24, 1856 1117—wtf

CONSTANT ARRIVALS.—WE ARE RECEIVING daily, by Express, accessions to our now large and attractive stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

The increasing demand at this concern since its first establishment in 1847 is an evidence that there is no humbug in the Goods we sell, and we have this season prepared a larger and better selection, we think than has ever before been exhibited in this City.

We have now a most complete assortment of the finest Dress Goods for gentlemen, warranted to fit in a style unequalled by the best Merchant Tailors.

Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to call and examine. W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent, at the old stand of E. L. Harding's.

October 9, 1856. 93—6t.

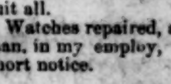
STATE FAIR.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

THROUGH YOUR PAPER, WE CAN INFORM those who visit the Fair next week, that by calling at the store of W. H. & R. S. Tucker they can find—A handsome lot of Dress Goods, Beautiful Cloaks, Talmas and Mantillas, a nice assortment of Lace Goods, and a large variety of Dress Hats, and Soft Hats and Caps.

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1856. 92—3t.



WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SILVER WARE, Plated ware, handsome presents, and a variety of articles at JOHN C. PALMER'S STORE, who has just returned from making his purchases in New York and Philadelphia. The Jewelry for the ladies is much handsomer than I have ever known it. The Cameo sets of Brestpins, Ear Rings and Bracelets are beautiful. I have never had such a selection of handsome Jewelry, and I will sell it CHEAP TOO. It's useless to name the articles, I hope I can suit all.

Watches repaired, and as I have a Jeweler, a good workman, in my employ, all Jewelry will be well repaired at short notice.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Raleigh, October 4, 1856. 92—tf.

House of Commons.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the members elect to the House of Commons, that he will be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk. R. DON WILSON.

Aug. 28, 1856. 81—swtd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE subscriber will make application at the approaching session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the emancipation of his boy Sam, commonly called *Sam Morphis*. JAMES NEWLIN, of Alamance.

October 2, 1856. 93—tmLpd.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF HOLLY SPRINGS High School, in Wake county, will apply to the next Legislature for an act of incorporation.

October 2, 1856. 93—1m.

NOTICE.—WE FORWARN ALL PERSONS FROM trading for either of two notes given by us and made payable to Thos. L. Cross, bearing date the 14th of March, 1856, one for one hundred and fifty dollars, due December, 25, 1856, and the other for one hundred and thirty dollars, due the 25th of December, 1857; as the consideration for which said notes were given has failed, and we do not intend to pay them unless compelled by law.

JOHN REDDISH,
ISAAC W. STALLINGS.

October 4, 1856. 92—3t.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—THE next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 30th inst.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer & Secretary.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1856. 93—

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District,	WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd,	"	W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd,	"	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th,	"	GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th,	"	S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th,	"	THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th,	"	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th,	"	W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

Remember the 4th of November!

The time for argument has well nigh passed—men's minds are pretty well made up. The great thing now to be done is, *to get out a full Democratic vote.*

Let the Buchanan men—the friends of the Constitution and the Union every where, remember that, and act accordingly.

A full vote in North-Carolina will be a brilliant Democratic victory.

We appeal to our friends every where, to see to it that every Democrat who appears to be indifferent or lukewarm, is urged and induced to go to the polls. But how can any Democrat be lukewarm at a time like this?

Remember Tuesday the 4th of November! The best hopes of mankind hang on the result of that day. The contest is between *sectionalism* and *disunionism*, as embodied in the Fremont party, and the CONSTITUTION and the UNION, which can alone be preserved and perpetuated by the national Democratic party.

The Baltimore Election.

The Know Nothings have carried the City of Baltimore, in the Mayor's election, by about 1,500 majority. Compared with the vote two years ago, it exhibits a Know Nothing loss of 1,190 votes; while compared with the Congressional vote of last year, it presents a gain to that party of 1,181 votes. The increase in the total vote, over that of 1855, is 653. The Know Nothings polled in this election 13,892; the Democrats 12,338.

As a matter of course, as in Louisville and New Orleans, the Know Nothing bullies and ruffians of Baltimore did their work of blood and murder among unoffending native and naturalized citizens. The "Sun" says the fighting between these bullies and the Democrats went on for three hours, "unchecked and unheeded, apparently, by any efficient show of police force"—*the City government being in the hands of the Know Nothings.* Four men were killed, and some twenty wounded. Hundreds of peaceable Democratic citizens were thus kept from the polls. The "Sun" says:

"It was a most suprising spectacle for a civilized community, and such was the dangerous and unsafe aspect of the affair that the stores and houses generally in the neighborhood on several squares closed up their shutters and doors. Many peaceable citizens stood looking on at a distance at different points, deploring the disgraceful spectacle, and the absence of all means for staying its progress. Numerous muskets, shot guns and blunderbusses, were boldly carried, loaded, fired and re-loaded and fired, time and again, in the same hands, while every one of the parties almost taking position in and around the market house, that were not thus armed, flourished a revolver. These arms were deliberately levelled at supposed enemies and fired, and even while one man lay dead and another was writhing from what may be a mortal wound in the apothecary shop at the corner of Lexington and Eutaw streets, parties to the riot standing behind the corner of the building, one after another endeavored to pick off their man from a distance of half a square or more."

Was there ever such a party, in a civilized country, as this Know Nothing party? Conflagrations, blood, and murder mark its triumph in all the great Cities. As a matter of course, the Know Nothing presses of the South will either conceal, or attempt to apologize for these facts. "Americans *must* rule America," though blood should flow and civil strife prevail!

A RAIL AND SOME FEATHERS FOR AN ABOLITIONIST.—We understand that one day last week at the Fair at Hendeson, Granville, a Yankee pill-vender who was present, said publicly that he preferred Fremont for the Presidency, and would vote for him. Soon after he was informed by a number of gentlemen that his presence there was not agreeable, and a pretty broad hint was given of a rail and some feathers, with a due application of a certain famous North-Carolina product, called tar. He was allowed half an hour to leave, and he took the first train of cars and came on to Franklinton, where, when last seen, he exhibited indications of being frightened nearly out of his senses. We have not learned his name, nor do we know in what direction he went.

We all know that Mr. Buchanan has no strength at the North—that he will not carry a single free State.
Wilmington Herald.

The Editor of the Herald must have known better when he penned the above. We say Buchanan will certainly carry Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana. He will also most likely carry New York, Ohio, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut and California. Will Mr. Burr point out a single State that is certain for Fillmore?

P. S. A friend at our elbow authorizes us to say he will wager $50 that neither Burr nor any other man can name any one single State that will go for Fillmore. Who takes the wager?

Know Nothing opinions of Democrats.

The following extracts from Know Nothing journals, speak for themselves:

QUERY?—A contemporary asks the following question: If an angel from Heaven were to come down on earth and convince every Democrat that the only possible mode of defeating Fremont and settling the slavery question forever would be to give up Buchanan and vote for Fillmore, would they do it? We pause for a reply.
Raleigh Register.

You need not pause for a reply brother, from a Locofoco. We can give it. They (the locofoco party of this country) would not vote for Fillmore, not even if our *Saviour* was to appear upon earth and tell them that by so doing Fremont would be defeated, much less an angel. They are bound to their idols, let them alone. *Eliz. City Sentinel.*

Why then, gentlemen, if you believe this, do you persist in begging Democrats to vote for Mr. Fillmore? We will tell you what we *will* do, and what we *would* do. We *will* vote for James Buchanan, because he is a national candidate, and sound on the question of slavery; and because he stands by far the best chance to defeat John C. Fremont. In the South, the friends of Mr. Buchanan have to meet the Know Nothings, and in the North they have to meet the Know Nothings and black Republicans, in two brigades, one for Fillmore and the other for Fremont. Mr. Rayner took the ground, in his most unworthy letter, that it was the duty of the "American" party to unite for the time being with any organization, whether *slavery* or *anti-slavery*, in order to defeat the Democrats; and we have no doubt that both the Register and Sentinel concur with that gentleman.

Have these Editors forgotten that John C. Fremont is the nominee of a large portion of the Northern Know Nothings?—and are not these Editors bound by their oaths as Know Nothings, to go to the aid of these Northern brothers of theirs in case they should utter the cry of distress?

And now, we will say what we *would* do,—we would vote cheerfully for Mr. Fillmore, if we saw that that was the only way to defeat John C. Fremont. We know no party on this question of slavery. We cannot say this of the Editors referred to. We do not ask nor expect their aid. We trust they will not vote for Mr. Buchanan. We can do without them; and it would, indeed, require the eloquence of an angel to convince us that they do not really *prefer* the election of Fremont to that of Buchanan.

Cheering News from Connecticut and Delaware.

The news from both these States is highly encouraging. The reaction in public feeling has commenced—the "sober second thought" of an honest people is doing its work. Many of the Southern Democrats were alarmed and depressed by the result in Maine, and were inclined to doubt the success of Buchanan and Breckinridge; but since that time floods of light have been poured upon the free States—the people have been brought to see the awful precipice to which they were being hurried by the Fremont men; and hence the result in Connecticut and Delaware. The good work will go on; and the prospect now is *that James Buchanan will receive from one hundred and eighty to two hundred Electoral votes.*

In the local elections of Connecticut, the Democrats have made a clear gain of fourteen towns since the last election.

In Delaware, in the election for Inspectors and Assessors, the Democrats have succeeded by a large majority. Their majority in the State is about 1,800. Last year the K. N's had a majority of 1,000.

The Richmond Enquirer says:

"We repeat it, whether Southern men will rally as one man to the support of Buchanan, or neglect so to do, his election is placed beyond peradventure, if the Democrats continue to do their duty actively and zealously, as they have done thus far. The South is safe for him, by universal concession, except, perhaps, the State of Maryland, whose vote may be controlled by the semi-abolition vote of the city of Baltimore, though even that is not certain. A leading Fillmore man in that city some weeks ago claimed five thousand as his majority in Baltimore, and the recent municipal election has cut down that majority more than two-thirds, and if the same results are achieved in November throughout the State, its electoral vote will be given for Buchanan. And the probability of this result is increased by the consideration that our strength is usually in the rural districts, while that of the opposition is in the towns in the South. However, we can dispense with the vote of Maryland and still elect our men with the utmost ease. We have never doubted that they would be elected, but supposed that probably it would "be as by fire," until now, that States so little calculated upon as Connecticut and Delaware, have gone for our party. Now we say to our friends with all honesty that we despair of few States in the Union. We see no occasion to fear our ability to carry every State that voted for Franklin Pierce four years ago."

A SMALL MATTER.—The Fayetteville Observer, alluding to the importance of a full supply of Electoral tickets, says its charge for tickets is $1 75 per thousand, or $2 sent by mail, postage paid; and it adds "the Standard charges $5 per thousand for Buchanan tickets." It also says, "the Standard is the only paper we remember to have seen which advertises tickets for sale."

We remember to have seen Electoral tickets advertised in both the Richmond Enquirer and the Raleigh Register, *at the same prices fixed by the Standard.* We certainly do not expect to make money by printing Electoral tickets. We never have. We have sent off, every Presidential election, not less than fifty thousand tickets, free of charge; and we expect to send off soon, to our subscribers, free of charge, about fifty thousand Buchanan and Breckinridge tickets. We have an abundance of tickets on hand, which we would be pleased to give away to any person who will call or send for them. Those who choose to pay for them, can have them, as before stated, at seventy-five cents per hundred, $3 for five hundred, or $5 per thousand.

The Editors of the Observer must know that political Editors contribute, in every campaign, hundreds of dollars in the way of documents, printing, &c., for which they receive no return in money.—We do not wish to be considered, even by the Editors of the Observer, as either stingy or disposed to charge more for work than other offices charge; and hence this notice of the Observer's article.

Democratic Meeting and Dinner.

The friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge will hold a Mass Meeting at Ransom's Bridge, Nash county, North Carolina, on Friday, the 31st of October 1856. A Public Dinner will be given, and all friends of the Constitution and the Union are invited to attend, Come one and all, and listen to the clarion voice of Democracy. Many eminent speakers will be present and adress the people

DR. THOMAS DAVIS,
WM. D. HARRISON,
and others, Committee of Arrangements.

We learn, from the Warrenton News, that the meeting is expected to be a large one, and will be addressed by a number of distinguished gentlemen. The Committee of Arrangements are the very men to provide "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."—With the News we say—

"Rally friends, in public meeting to the rescue of the Constitution and the Union. Your country expects every man to do his duty in these times. Meet and commune with each other on your duty to our country, to your hearthstones, and to your household gods, and when the day of battle comes, on the 4th of November, stand shoulder to shoulder, and fight in their defence. May the God of battles give you victory!"

☞ We see that a Black Republican convention recently assembled at Wheeling, Va., and appointed an electoral ticket for the State. Wheeling is the town which gave 1900 Know Nothing majority before 12 o'clock last year, as was telegraphed to the K. N. papers in this City, and over which result the said K. N. papers crowed lustily. Another proof that Know Nothingism is only the maidservant of abolitionism, and that Southern K. N. papers are thankful for any thing that goes against the Democrats.

The Fusion in Pennsylvania.

The people of Pennsylvania voted on the 14th instant, for Canal Commissioner and other State officers, and for members of Congress.

The Democrats have had to meet, single-handed and alone, both the Fillmore and the Fremont factions, together with all the isms which afflict society in the free States. The following telegraphic dispatch is final and conclusive as to the unhallowed coalition in Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—*The Americans and Republicans have fused on the Assembly tickets in this city, also in all the Congressional tickets except in the fourth district where Judge Kelly is the Republican candidate.*

We have before us, in the Philadelphia Times, a Fremont paper, the proof of the fusion in Philadelphia—a portion of the candidates being Fillmore and a portion Fremont men. The Fillmore men were required to sign a pledge to support the black Republican doctrines; and the pledge, thus signed, is published in the Times. The fusion in Pennsylvania between Fillmoreism and Demonism is complete. No one can deny it—every one sees it, and admits it to be so. Still, *the Know Nothing presses of the South will attempt to conceal it from their readers;* and if this fusion have prevailed, they will exult, as far and as openly as they dare exult, over the defeat of the national Democracy.

"If the Buchanan party should be defeated in Pennsylvania on the 14th," is the appeal of Southern Know Nothings to Southern Democrats, "you must then abandon Mr. Buchanan and go for Mr. Fillmore, as the only hope of beating Fremont."—What!—after this open and notorious fusion? Mr. Fillmore's friends combine with the black Republicans to beat down Mr. Buchanan and the national Democracy; and after the infamous coalition has succeeded, we are asked to go to Mr. Fillmore to defeat the black Republicans! Never!—never!—never! We intend to stand or fall with James Buchanan. Mr. Fillmore has witnessed this fusion, and has uttered no word of remonstrance against it. His Southern friends have seen it, and now see it, and by their silence they have approved it. *They are, therefore, parties to it;* and with such men we have no arrangements, no compromises to make. We rely upon the Democratic power of the country to save the country. It has done it up to this hour, and it will do it again on the 4th of November, whatever may have been the result in Pennsylvania on the 14th. James Buchanan is stronger, by 20,000 votes, in Pennsylvania, than any combination that can be formed against him; and the result in November will prove the truth of the assertion.—"Never despair of the Republic."

We hold that no man, native or foreign, who holds allegiance to "any foreign prince, potentate or power, and who refuses to recognize the Federal or State Constitutions as paramount to all other laws" should be permitted to hold office in this country." *Charlotte Whig.*

We hold the same doctrine, and we insist upon it quite as strenuously as the Charlotte Whig can do. We know of no one in North Carolina who holds a contrary doctrine. The main object of naturalization is to transfer the allegiance of the European subject, and thus to *citizenize* and *Americanize* him.

But we hold, also, that a man who has taken the three degrees or oaths of the Know Nothings, is not a fit person for office in this country. He is bound by triple oaths, first to obey his Council, and next to obey the Grand Council of the United States.—His liberty *has been sworn away;* and we know of no power which is able to absolve him from his oaths. A Know Nothing, for example, is solemnly sworn to exclude men from office on account of their religious belief; and the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that no religious test shall ever be established for office in this country. What then? How is this Know Nothing to take an oath to support the federal Constitution? Again, every Know Nothing is sworn to vote for none but Know Nothings for office. What is that but faction?—what but an effort to proscribe and punish for opinion's sake?

A FILLMORE ELECTOR FOR BUCHANAN.—The Hon. Henry Wood, the lately appointed Fillmore Elector for the Petersburg District, Va., is out in a letter in the Tobacco Plant, for Buchanan and Breckinridge. He says:

"Whilst my long cherished political principles have undergone no material modification or change, yet the change of circumstances and parties render it necessary, in order to maintain those principles, that I should act in the present canvass with the Southern party which supports Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The great issue before the country is between free-soilism on the hand and Democracy on the other. With this understanding, I hesitate not to declare for Democracy. No man who loves the Union, and knows any thing of its value, will have the least difficulty in such a contest. All party considerations will yield to the noble sentiment of patriotism, and the affiliation becomes easy. All admit that there should be no division amongst us in the present crisis, and all know that division exists. How shall it be healed, and we of the South be brought to act in concert? thus presenting to the enemies of our country a mighty host, animated by the same spirit of freedom and love of liberty; whose moral power must be felt and acknowledged throughout the land. Surely the weaker party ought not to exact compliance of the stronger. Then the problem is solved, and there is nothing left for us in the South but firmly, unitedly and as one man to vote for Mr. Buchanan."

BENNETT AND BOTTS.—The New York Herald betrays an affectionate soilcitude for the security of Botts' person. Bennett and Botts have not been the best of friends; but we suppose they have agreed, in their common attachment to Fremont's fortunes, to bury the tomahawk and embrace as brothers. *Par nobile fratrum,* indeed!—Every inch of Bennett's back is sore from a frequent application of the cow-hide; and there is a touch of pathos in his concern for Botts. Idle apprehension! Botts will suffer no harm. Gentlemen in Virginia respect the infirmities of nature.
Richmond Enquirer

That is it—let Botts and his black Republican followers alone. Do not hurt them—only shun, denounce and despise them. They are a mere handful, hardly enough to keep up constantly the sounds from the drum of treason. If there be black Republicans here, as in Virginia, *do not harm their persons*—let them go, like the lepers of old, from amongst our habitations, amid the pity and the loathing of all. God may have mercy upon the wretch who tramples on the federal Constitution, and betrays his native land; but man is weak, and he *will* detest and avoid, though he may not scourge the traitor.

THE MILITARY VISIT TO RALEIGH.—The Portsmouth Riflemen, we are informed, will arrive here on Saturday evening next, on their complimentary visit to our City. Our sister State of Virginia boasts of many fine Military companies and amongst the foremost of them stand the Riflemen. We understand they will be the special guests of the Oak-City Guards, and we feel quite easy as to the credit of Raleigh when entrusted to *their* keeping. They will justify the name they bear.

EATING HOUSE.—Visitors to the Fair and the public in general are referred to the advertisement in another column of Pepper's Eating House. Pepper knows how to fix up things, and he will do it.—Every body knows Pepper, and it is therefore unnecessary for us to say more. Call at any time from 6½ in the morning to 12 at night, and Pepper will give you as good a meal as can be had in Raleigh.

☞ Our readers, we know, will be interested and pleased with the review in our paper of to-day, over the signature of "C." of Mr. Everett's Lecture at the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. It is from the pen of one of the best scholars and most accomplished essayists of his age in the State.

Black Republican Lying.

The black Republican papers North are teeming with accounts of Fremont meetings, votes on steamboats, railroads, &c.—the object of which is to magnify their strength, and depress their opponents.—They also state that Democrats and naturalized citizens are deserting their flag, and going over to Fremont. Now, we do not believe one-half of these statements. They are manufactured for effect, by the same sort of people who have been regularly employed for the last six months, in making up and telegraphing to these same journals the awful and false accounts of "border ruffian" outrages and murders in Kansas. They are manufactured by hired agents, as we learn there are hundreds of them traversing the free States, now and then in company with free negroes, abusing President Pierce, James Buchanan, and the national Democracy. A correspondent of the Albany Argus exposes one of these black Republican misrepresentations, as follows: The Evening Journal, of that City, had reported a Fremont meeting at Fondabush, numbering 3,000; whereas, the correspondent of the Atlas states that there was not more than 450 persons, of all ages and sexes, in attendance. It was a miserable failure. One of the young women in one of the wagons, *carried a black flag.* Some excitement was occasioned by this among the patriotic Democrats who were looking on, and the cry was raised, "*Pirates! pirates in our midst, and ready to dissolve the Union*"—but after some effort, order was restored.

These black Republicans are made up of three classes—unprincipled and selfish politicians, who are too intelligent not to know that their conduct is anti-constitutional and dangerous—ignorant fanatics, and mean, lazy, low-bred white men and free negroes. This is black Republicanism. Falsehood, slander, and treason are their leading characteristics.

The "Wondrous Rocking Stone."

A friend writes us as follows: "I clip the enclosed from M'Makin's Philadelphia Courier. If I am not mistaken I have seen the identical language attributed by you to your Assistant, Mr. Wilson, while editing a paper in Salisbury several years ago. Am I right?" The figure is as follows:

"AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.—That is a beautiful figure of Winthrop's in reference to our Constitution, where he says "Like one of those wondrous rocking stones raised by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to the centre, yet the might of an army could not move from its place, our Constitution is so nicely poised that it seems to sway with every breath of passion, yet so firmly based in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain."—We trust this may be verified."

This very beautiful figure is from the pen of James Fulton, Esq., of the Wilmington Journal, and was first given to the public in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, edited by him several years ago. It has been "rocking" about the United States ever since, and we see it at last attributed to Mr. Winthrop. We trust the figure may hold good. The "storms of treason and fanaticism" are now raging as they never raged before; yet the eye of every true man is turned to the light which streams out from the citadel of the Constitution. If that light go out, "chaos will come again."

The Sixth District.

Our friends in the Sixth District appear to be fully awakened to the importance of the contest. Mr. Settle, the Elector, is filling a long list of appointments, and is working manfully in the cause.

The Forsyth Buchanan Club held an enthusiastic meeting in Winston on Tuesday evening last, and able and spirited speeches were delivered by Messrs. Thos. Ruffin, Jr., John H. Boyd, Settle, and J. R. McLean. The Club is to meet every Saturday evening until the election. Col. Jos. Masten and J. A. Waugh, Esq., Sub-Electors, will address the people of Forsyth as follows: At Phafftown October 18; Blackburn's School House, Oct. 22; Sedge Garden, Oct. 25; Thomas' Store, Oct. 29.

There is to be a Buchanan meeting and flag-raising at Winston on the 30th October; a mass meeting at Kernersville, on the 31st October; and the Democrats of Guilford will hold meetings at Parson's Mills on the 18th, and at Monticello on the 1st November. The Winston Sentinel says:

"We invite attention especially to the flag-raising at this place on Thursday, the 30th instant. We anticipate a great time. It is with pleasure that we make the announcement that the Hon. David S. Reid, of Rockingham, will be present and address his fellow-citizens on that occasion. Gov. Reid will also speak at Kernersville on the day following; and, from the ability and popularity of the man, the high confidence hitherto reposed in him by the people of his native State, and his personal experience in the public service, we bespeak for him a large turnout and a candid hearing from men of all parties.

Besides Gov. Reid, Mr. Settle, Mr. Scales, and other able and distinguished, speakers, are expected."

Messrs. Craige, Kerr, Hill, Scales, Williams, and other distinguished speakers, are also expected to address the people at the above times and places.

A WORD FOR THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.—The Petersburg Intelligencer, conscious of the weakness of its candidate, Mr. Fillmore, is constantly appealing to the Democrats to abandon Mr. Buchanan and go over to his support. The Intelligencer must be just towards Mr. Buchanan before it can expect Democrats to be unjust to themselves and very generous towards Mr. Fillmore. The Intelligencer has been and is now daily publishing, under its Editorial head, garbled extracts from Mr. Buchanan's speech in the House of Representatives, in 1826, on the Panama question—the object of such garbling being to prove Mr. Buchanan an abolitionist at that time. We have the speech before us, in Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates; and the Editor of the Intelligencer can easily obtain it, if he wishes, and examine it for himself. He suppresses those portions of it in which Mr. Buchanan deplores and condemns abolition interference, and declares that, if necessary, *he would "shoulder his knapsack and march to the defence" of the South against the abolitionists.*

The State Fair.

As we go to press the people are coming in by hundreds to attend the State Fair.

The entries of cattle, horses, machinery, &c., on Monday evening were already numerous; and we learn, from those well qualified to judge, that every indication gives promise of one of the most successful and interesting Fairs ever held in the State.

We shall furnish our readers with a full account of the Fair.

REV. PROFESSOR WHEAT.—It was stated in the papars, a week or two since, that the Rev. J. T. Wheat, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North-Carolina, had resigned his place and accepted a call to the charge of the Episcopal Church in Memphis. We are happy to learn that Prof. Wheat has not yet resigned, and that it is possible he may continue in the post which he now so worthily fills.

THE CONTEST IN KENTUCKY.—Louisville, Oct. 8.—The Executive American Committee have recently made a new register of their vote in the State, and pronounced Kentucky certain for Fillmore.

The same sort of registering of votes was made in Virginia, and Flournoy, it was said, would carry the State by ten thousand majority; but when the people voted, it was just ten thousand the other way.

Second Electoral District.

Messrs. Blow and Warren, candidates for Elector in the 2d District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Kinston,	Lenoir	"	Tuesday,	Oct. 14.
Jacksonville,	Onslow	"	Thursday,	" 16.
Trenton,	Jones,	"	Friday,	" 17.
Newbern,	Craven,	"	Saturday,	" 18.
Beaufort,	Carteret,	"	Tuesday,	" 21.
Washington,	Beaufort	"	Friday,	" 24.
Greenville,	Pitt	"	Saturday,	" 25.

Appointments will be made hereafter for the other Counties.

Fifth Electoral District.

We are requested to announce that S. E. Williams, Esq., Democratic Elector for the Fifth District, will address the people as follows:

Warren's Store,	Caswell,	Friday,	Oct, 17
Roxboro',	Person,	Saturday,	" 18
Jamestown,	Guilford,	Thursday,	" 23
Morton's Store,	Alamance,	Saturday,	" 25
Carthage,	Moore,	Tuesday,	" 28
Pittsborough,	Chatham,	Thursday,	" 30

Sixth Electoral District.

Thomas Settle, Jr., Esq., Democratic candidate for Elector in the 6th District, will address his fellow-citizens on the Presidential question at the following times and places:

Some point in Stokes		"	Friday,	Oct. 17
" "	"	"	Saturday,	" 18
Gap Civil,	Ashe	"	Tuesday,	" 21
Jefferson,	"	"	Wednesday,	" 22
Some point in	"	"	Thursday,	" 23
Wentworth,	Rockingham	"	Tuesday,	" 28
Ayersville,	"	"	Saturday,	" 1

Independent on all questions.
Milton Chronicle.

Yes, but you generally contrive to vote against the Democrats. When the Know Nothings came along, with their horrid oaths and their dark-lanterns, you joined them, bound your soul and body and your vote by their oaths; and now you talk about independence! As well might a tiger preach mercy, or a hog enlarge on the beauties of abstinence from corn.

MR. HEDRICK.—We learn that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, held on Saturday last, it was resolved that Mr. Hedrick has ceased to be useful as a Professor in the University; and the Secretary was directed to inform him of the fact.—It is expected that, as a matter of course, he will at once resign. Should he refuse to do so, however, we have no doubt he will be *removed.*

☞ His Excellency Gov. Wise, of Virginia, and His Excellency Gov. Adams, of South-Carolina, are at present in this City, and have rooms at the Yarbrough House.

RE-CAPTURE OF THE LOUDON SLAVES AT CARLILE, PA.—As was stated last week, (says the Loudoun Mirror,) the negroes who recently escaped from this county have been arrested. We have since been pleased to learn that the citizens of Carlile, Penn., behaved very handsomely on the occasion, and afforded the owners of the slaves every facility in their power for the recovery of their property.—When the fugitives were arrested and taken from the cars at the depot there, an attempt was made by the free negroes, and a few white men present to "raise a row," but the United States Marshal was promptly in attendance and took them into custody. The Mayor of the town then addressed the crowd and told them that these citizens of a sister State were there in pursuance of a law, to recover their property, and that they must not be molested. The great majority of the audience heartily seconded his remarks and declared that they would sustain him. After the investigation was had, and the slaves were proved and identified, the officers summoned a small *posse* to accompany them out of the State, and although there was a considerable crowd collected at the Marshal's office at the time, they were passed through without the slightest disturbance.

This, be it observed, was in Pennsylvania, not Massachusetts.

PEACE IN KANSAS.

Gov. Geary, on a visit to Topeka, the Free State stronghold of Kansas, was beseiged by the Abolitionists, who insisted that Robinson was still Governor, and that slavery was the cause of all the evils that had befallen the Territory. To this he replied:

"Gentlemen: *I come not to treat with but to govern you.* There is now in this Territory no other Governor than John W. Geary. I will protect the lives and property of every peace loving and law abiding citizen, with all the power committed to me. I will not for a moment tolerate any questioning of my authority. Every person in favor of restoring peace to this distracted Territory can range themselves under my banner; all others I will treat as bandits and robbers, and I will extirpate all such at the point of the bayonet. Don't talk to me about slavery or freedom—free State men or pro-slavery men—until we have restored the benign influence of peace to this beautiful country—until we have punished the murderer and driven out the bandit and rabble, and returned the industrious citizens to their homes and claims. Don't, I pray you, embarrass me with these political questions. You shall all, without distinction of party, be protected. This is not a time to talk about party, when men, women and children are daily murdered and driven from their homes. In God's name rise for a moment above party, and contemplate yourselves as men and patriots. I am your friend, your fellow-citizen, moved by no other impulse than the good of the bona fide inhabitants of this Territory and the protection of their lives and property. When peace shall be restored, I will see that every man of you is protected in his political rights."

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing on the 19th ult., says:

"What a change a week's energetic, impartial administration of affairs has produced here? Instead of the reign of terror, with every man thirsting for the blood of his enemy, confidence is being restored, squatters are returning to their claims, and hope is again dawning upon this country."

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The black republicans are boasting loudly over the result of the elections which have taken place since the Presidential nominations, and are proclaiming that they have made great gains, which indicate the success of their ticket. These boasts and representations are entirely groundless. Supposing the States in which elections have been held shall vote for President as they have voted in these elections, they will stand precisely, in the aggragate, as they did in 1852, as follows:

	1856.		1852.	
	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Pierce.	Scott.
Arkansas,	4		4	
Iowa,		4	4	
Kentucky,	12			12
N. Carolina,	10		10	
Maine,		8	8	
Texas,	4		4	
Vermont,		5		5
	30	17	30	17

SPECIAL TERM.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.—Superior of Law and Equity, Fall Term, 1856.

Ordered by his Honor, Judge Saunders, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the county of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House in Raleigh on the second Monday of January next, and that the Clerk give notice thereof.

The Officers of said Court, and Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Causes only, are required to attend accordingly.

Witness, John C. Moore, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Raleigh, this 8th day of October, 1856.

JOHN C. MOORE, C. S. C.
Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1856. 94—tf.

ENGROSSING CLERK.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE William H. H. Conner, (Democrat,) of Randolph, as a candidate for Engrossing Clerk to the next Legislature.
Oct. 13, 1856. 94—wtd.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

PARADE AT THE ARMORY, ON THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock, p. m., in Winter Uniform.
(By order of the Captain.)
JNO. SPELMAN, O. S.

MEET at the Armory on Friday evening next, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

In Salem, N. C., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. George F. Bahnson, Mr. Orestes A. Keehln, to Miss Angelica E., oldest daughter of the Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson, all of Salem.

DIED.

On the 25th of August, A. D. 1856, at his residence, near Vernon, Madison county, Miss., Major William T. Powell, in the 49th year of his age, formerly of Martin county, North Carolina.

EATING HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED HIS EATING house, next door below the Post Office, where meals can be had at any time from 6½ o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night. He will keep constantly on hand a variety of all that this and the Norfolk market affords, and will serve meals at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

I will also keep constantly on hand fine fresh OYSTERS, to sell either by the quantity or by retail. Persons at a distance will have their orders promptly filled when accompanied with the money; as I shall do business strictly on the *cash* system.

W. R. PEPPER.
Oct. 13 1856. 94—tf.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR THIS WEEK WILL find my table set from 6½ o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night, filled with all the delicacies that can be had, as well as with the substantials.

W. R. PEPPER.
Oct. 13, 1856. 94—1t.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale his Tract of Land, containing eight hundred and fifty-six acres, more or less, and lying eight miles east of Raleigh, on the East side of Neuse River. Said Tract of Land contains about five hundred and fifty acres of wood land; the balance of the Tract is in a high state of cultivation, and is the best farm, considering its size, in that section of the county. The wood land is not surpassed by any upland in that neighborhood. The land is well watered and has on it a Dwelling-House, which is a double log building, good negro-houses, a Blacksmith shop, a carriage-house, barns, a cotton-house, and stables—all in good repair. There is a Well of excellent water in the yard, and a good spring convenient to the dwelling. There are three good orchards—two of Apples and one of Peaches—on the premises. Further particulars are unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can at any time examine the premises. Terms will be made easy.

MADISON C. HODGE.
Oct. 10, 1856. 4w—94.

LAND SALE AT CAROLINA CITY.

THE CAROLINA CITY COMPANY PROPOSES TO sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th day of November next, at Carolina City, a limited number of eligible Lots in said City, immediately on BEAUFORT HARBOR.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the public to the importance of this sale. The proposed City is at the terminus of the Railroad from Goldsboro' via Newbern to Beaufort Harbor, which is the grand termini of the Internal Improvement system of North Carolina, and where a magnificent city must rapidly grow up.

The City Company only propose to sell a limited number of Lots, to allow parties who ask at once to obtain foothold an opportunity to do so: another will not probably be given soon, as the Company has no desire to part with any considerable amount of the property.

Terms liberal and will be made known at sale.
October 10, 1856. 94—swtd.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS.
(*Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Streets.*)

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders, such as Monuments, Head-Stones, Tombs and Grave Ornaments of all descriptions, and will manufacture from the best Italian and American Marble, at Northern prices, and finished in the latest and most approved style.

Also, Granite Work of all descriptions for buildings or all other purposes. Mason Work, &c., done to order.

N. B. All orders from a distance promptly attended to Address,

THOMAS GRIER,
P. McGOWAN.
October 13, 1856. 1154—1y.

☞ Goldsboro' Tribune and Warrenton News copy once a week for three months.

Fencing Academy.

FENCING, THE BEST GYMNASTIC EXERCISE both for men and youths. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he will open his Salle d'Armes for the ensuing season, where he will give instructions in the art of FENCING, with the small Sword, the Sabre, the Bayonet or Lance.

This graceful, healthful, and useful art has been thoroughly mastered by the subscriber, who was a pupil in one of the celebrated Military Academies in Europe, and he feels confident that those who patronize his Salle de'Armes will always rejoice that they seized the opportunity of becoming acquainted with an accomplishment so elegant, and exercise so conducive to sound and vigorous health, and a means of self-defence so free from the objections urged against other arts practiced with the same view. Where is there a person who can say that under the present circumstances, the knowledge of using weapons is unnecessary? A nation well exercised with weapons is the support—the pride of the country.

Further particulars, as also the best of references, can be obtained by calling at the Bookstore of Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.

The undersigned will commence as soon as he has twelve scholars. Please give your names to Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.

At the request of the pupils no spectators shall be admitted during the hours of private instruction.

ED. DaREU.
October 13, 1856. 94—tf.

Lindsey's Double Acting Rotary Force and Lift Pump.

THIS PUMP HAS BEEN JUST PATENTED IN *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundred of feet,* with the extra expense of gearing at the side, and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! for cheapness; a No 1 Pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe an i Pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wel , railroad stations, &c.* Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says: "*This Pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical: we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No 1, has a one inch pipe; No 2, 1¼ inches; No 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, rail-road stations, &c.,* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these Pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for New-York.* Orders must be accompanied by the case, an I should be explicit as to the kind of Pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A Pump and Pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for boxing or cartage. Wells over 25 ft. should have extra gearing; which costs from $3 to $8 in proportion to depth.

This Pump is two feet in diameter, does not throw, but must stand in the water, and is not subject to rust or freezing.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St., N. Y.
For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.
Oct. 13, 1856. 1154—w6m.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. Sale of valuable real estate. Petition of William P. Hays and others vs. Wellington Hays and Virginia Hays. In Equity.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake in the above entitled cause, the undersigned will proceed to sell the lands and premises hereinafter described, on the premises, on the 8th day of November next, (being Saturday,) to the highest bidder, to wit: a certain tract or parcel of land situate in the county of Wake aforesaid, about six miles west of the city of Raleigh, and near the old Hillsborough road on the waters of Hairsnipe creek adjoining the lands of Peterson Spikes, William O. Smith and others, containing one hundred and thirty-five and a half acres, more or less.

On the said land is erected fine grist and saw mills of much value, commonly known as "Hays' Mills," being the estate and property of the late John Hays, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six months for one half the purchase money, 12 months for the residue thereof, will be given to purchasers upon their entering into bond, with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale. Five per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, Com. in E.
Oct. 13, 15656. 94—w&swtd.
☞ Register copy.

TO MY CREDITORS.

HAVING BEEN ARRESTED UNDER A CApias ad satisfaciendum, at the instance of Jesse A. Lindsay, one of my creditors, you are hereby notified, that I shall petition, to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Wake, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3d Monday in November next, to be allowed to take the benefit of the Act for the relief of honest debtors.

JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 11, 1856. 94—5t.
☞ Register copy.

A SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.—A young man who is well qualified, with experience in teaching, will do well to apply to the Trustees of Union Hill Academy. The best references will be expected.

Letters of enquiry should be directed to Battlesboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.

D. A. L. RICKS, Sec'y.
Oct. 13, 1856. 94—

A CHANCE FOR MERCHANTS.—I OFFER for sale the new brick store just completed, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county.

There is not a better opening in the State for a large business. Terms to suit purchasers.

G. E. B. SINGELTARY.
Greenville, N. C., Oct. 13, 1856. 94—6w.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress

[Public No. 63.]

AN ACT to reimburse the State of Vermont the expenses incurred by her in paying her militia called out in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine to preserve the neutrality of the country

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the State of Vermont, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand and nine dollars and eighteen cents, the same being the amount expended by said State in paying and subsisting her militia called out to preserve the neutrality of the United States, then involved in the troubles on the Canada frontier

Approved June 16, 1856

[Public 64.]

AN ACT for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appriaced, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in depending the channel of the Patapsco river, and in rendering the port of Baltimore accessible to the steam frigates and ather war vessels of the United States.

In the Senator of the United States August 16, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated the bill entitled "An act for the improvement of the navigaton of the Patapsco river, and to reuder the port of Baltimore asseible to the war steamers of the United States," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same; and Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the some.

Attest ASBURY DICKINS, Secretary

In the House of Representatives of the United States, August 16 1856

The House of Representative having been notified by the Senat that the bill entitled, "An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United Statest," had been returned by the President, with his objections, to the Senate in which it originated, and that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution to reconsider the same, had, "Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the Houoes of Representatives proceeded in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider, the said bill, and

Reselved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same

Attest WM CULLOM
Clerk H Reps U States

[Public 65.]

AN ACT to fix the graduation periods for lands in the Greensburg district, in the State of Louisiana

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in classifying the unsold and unappropriated public lands in the district of Greensburg, subject to sale, in the State of Louisiana, under the act entitled, "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators, approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the respective periods therein referred to shall be computed from the dates on which the lands become subject to private entry, after the first or original offering of the same

Approved August 18, 1856.

[Public 66.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rrpresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, eight hundred and forty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, two million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollaas

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of five engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy-yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and drawing teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workman's tools, postage of public letters fuel, oil, and candles for navy-yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery; fuel commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges-advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Provided, that the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation

To enable to the Secretary of the Navey to publish the charts of the explorations of La Platte river, and the charts of the surveys of Behrings Straits Expedition, twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars

That each purser attached to a sloop of war or other vessel smaller than a frigate, shall be authorized to appoint a clerk in lieu of the steward heretofore allowed, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of such vessel; and such clerk shall have the privileges allowed to the clerk of the commanding officer, and his yearly compesation shall be four hundred dollars and one ration per day

MARINE CORPS

For pay of the officers, non-commissiond officers, musicians and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' servine of officers, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for re-enlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-four cents

For provisions for marines serving on shore, forty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents

For clothing, fifty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars

For fuel, twenty thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-two cents

For military stores, repairs of arms, paying of armorer or accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, nine thousand dollars

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Brooklyn, New York, ninety-six thousand dollars

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Pensacola, Florida, sixty thousand dollars

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices, eight thousand dollars

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage and wharfage, compensation to judges-advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing stationery, postage, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head quarters, and for the building of two cisterns at headquarters, thirty two thousand five hundred dollars

NAVY YARDS

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz.

PORTSMOUTH, N H

For completing launching ways to ship house number four, pitch house, tools for machinists and smiths, timber slip, dredging, fences, completing the extension of ship house number four, repairs of all kinds, seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars

BOSTON

For stone wall and filling around machine shop, battery and ordnance quay, paving, pile wharf, gas pipes and burners for yard and officer's quarters, cleaning out timber dock, braiding machine, fittings for hide cutter, bobbins for ropewalk, and strap ganging machine for block shop, dry dock engines, (deficiency,) completing shear wharf, engine for gun carriage shop, steam pump for watering ships, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars

NEW YORK

For building and completing storehouse, building and completing coal house, extending quay wall, launching ways in shiphouses D and E, dredging channels, repairs of cob wharf, dry dock, paving and flagging, permanent fixtures for heating saw mill, improvements of new purchase for marine barracks, and piling for the same, if necessary filling lop places, completing water pipes lightning conductors, extending sewers, completing steaming house and machinery, completing oakum picking machine and engines for the same, stable for commandant's horse, and for repairs of all kinds, four hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars

For deficiency for castings for engine house, one thousand and four hundred and sixty six dollars and fifty-eight cents

PHILADELPHIA

For steam house and stoves, dredging channels, repairs of dock, basin, and railway, building and completing guard houses, building and completing offices, and repairs of all kinds, sixty four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars

WASHINGTON

For completing extension of boiler shop, completing conversion of old ordnance to machine shop, timber shed, pavements, drains, and gutters, grading and filling, dredging, extension of iron foundry, machinery and tools, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty-one thousand and eight dollars

For completing repairs of brass foundry, destroyed by fire, five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars

NORFOLK

For grading and draing, iron railway and cars, dredging continuing quay wall, timber landing and slip at saw mill, masting shears, engines, tools, cranes, and lighters, completing and extending saw mill, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and six thousand five hundred dollars

PENSACOLA

For completing permanent wharf, deep basin and dredging, completing rail tracks, completing removal of sunken caisson, completing extension of granite wharf, dredging and piers in front of basin, mast shears, kitchen to ordinary quarters, repairs of dock, basin, and railway, completing wharves, paint shop, lightning conductors, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars

SAN FRANCISCO

For four houses for officers, steam box, pitch kettles, wharf, with stone wall, saw mill, artesian well, grading, completing smythery, joiner's shop and timber shed, storehouse, and wharf, three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars

HOSPITALS

For the construction and completion of works, and for current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

BOSTON

Fyr building and completing surgeon's house, ane for repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars

NEW YORK

For brick building, machinery, and fixtures for warming and ventilating hospital, for filling and grading cemetery, repairs of laboratory buildings, repairs of all kinds, twenty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars

NORFOLK

For repairs of all kinds, six thousand dollars

PENSYCOLA

For wall around burial ground, steam boiler, pump and reservoir, draining and filling ponds, and for general repairs, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars

MAGAZINES

Eor the construction and completion of work, and for the current repairs at the several naval magazines

PORTSMOUTH, N H

For ordnance building, shell house for loaded shells, gun skids and shot beds, forty thousand dollars

BOSTON

For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars

NEW YORK

For altering gunners to store house, shot beds, skids powder boat, dredging, and repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousann dollars

WASHINGTON

For building and completing iron shed for ordnance purposes, twenty two thousand dollars

NORFOLK

For repairs of wall at Fork Norfolk, short beds, gun skids ond crane, new machinery and tools, aleven thousand dollars

PENSACOLA

For brick wall around shell house, and for current repairs, two thousand six hendred dollars

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-five dolars seven hundred and eighty two dollars

For the purchrse of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty thou and dollars

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observationa, fifteen thousand dollars. Provided, That the charts shall be sold when compfeted, and the instruments used be of American manufacture

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars

For models, drawings, and copying, postage freight, and transportation, for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds in order, for fuel and lights and for all other contingent expenses of the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, twelve thousand dollars

For the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, viz: ode lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars

For erection, improvement, and repairs of buildings and grounds, and support of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-two cents

For preparing the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-four cents

For Stevens war steamer, eighty-six thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty four cents

For completing basin and roilway at the navy yard at San Frnncisco, three hundred and five thousand dollars

For completing coal depot at Key West, Florida, twenty five thousand dollars

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That out of the sum of thirty one thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty six," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty six," approved third March eighteen hundred and fifty-five "For contingencies of the Marine Corps" there be alowed and paid any expenses which have been incurred for the purpose of introducing gas into the quarters and hospital head quarters, and for lighting the same

Approved August 16, 1856

[Public 56.]

AN ACT to reguate the compensation of members of Congress

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation of each senator, representative and delegate in Congress shall be six thousand dollars for each Congress, and mileage as now provided by law for two sessions only, to be paid in manner following, to wit: on the first day of each regular session each senator, representative and delegate shall receive his mileage for one session, and on the first day of each month thereafter during such session, compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum during the continuance of such session, and at the end of such session he shall receive the residue of his salary due to him at such time at the rate aforesaid still unpaid; and at the beginning of the second regular session of the Congress each senator, representative and delegate shall receive his mileage for such second session and monthly during such session compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum till the fourth day of March terminating the Congress, and on that day each senator, representative and delegate shall be entitled to receive any balance of the six thousand dollars not theretofore paid in the said monthly instalments as above directed

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the Senate pro tempore when there shall be no Vice President, or the Vice President shall have become President of the United States, shall receive the compensation provided by law for the Vice President; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive double the compensation above provided for representatives, payable at the times and in the manner above provided for payment of the compensation of representatives

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this law shall apply to the present Congress, and each senator, representative and delegate shall be entitled to receive the differenec only between their per dim compensation already received under the law now in force and the compensation provided by this act

SEC. 4 And be it further enacted, That in the event of the death of any senator, representative, or delegate prior to the commencement of the first session of the Congress he shall be neither entitled to mileage or compensation and in the event of death after the commencement of any session, his representatives shall be entitled to receive so much of his compensation computed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum as he may not have received and any mileage that may have actually accrued and be due and unpaid

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any books shall hereafter be ordered to and received by members of Congress by a resolution of either or both houses of Congress, the price paid for the same shall be deducted from the compensation hereinbefore provided for such member or members: Provided, however, That this shall not extend to books ordered to be printed by the public printer during the Congress for which the said member shall have been elected

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and Secretary of the Senate respectively, to deduct from the monthly payments of members as herein provided for, the amount of his compensation for each day that such member shall be absent from the House or Senate respectively unless such representative, senator or delegate shall assign as the reason for such absence the sickness of himself or of some member of his family

SEC. 7 And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repeald

Approved August 16, 1856.

[Public 68]

AN ACT to amend the acts regulating the fees, costs, and other judicial expenses of the government in the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, before the accounts of the United States marshals, district attorneys, and clerks, are presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for settlement, they shall be examined and certified to by the district judge of the United States in the district in which the officers presenting the accounts officiate, whether in the States or Territories, and the same shall be subject to revision upon their merits by said accounting officers, as in case of other public accounts; Provided, however, That no accounts of fees or costs paid to any witness or juror upon the order of any judge or commissioner, shall be so re-examined as to charge any marshal for an enormous taxation of such fees or costs

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounts of the commissioners of the United States circuit courts shall be examined and certified to by the district judge of the district in which they are appointed, previous to their presentation to, or revision by, the accounting officers of the Treasury Department

[TO BE CONTINUED]

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS SE- parately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy-agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No.* (*name the class,*) *for the Navy-yard at* (*name the yard.*")

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name,*) of (*name the town,*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement,*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy-agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (*name of guarantor,*) of (*name the town,*) and State of (*name the State,*) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.,*) hereby undertake that the above-named (*name the bidder or bidders*) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantor*]

I certify that the above-named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. [*Signature.*]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy-agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yellow pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
	17—Hardware
5—Oak plank	18—Stationery
6—White-pine and spruce lumber, seasoned	19—Firewood
	20—Hay
	21—Provender
7—Lime	22—Charcoal
8—Cement	25—Iron castings
9—Gravel and sand	
10—Slate	
11—Iron and nails	

BOSTON.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yell'w-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
	17—Hardware
5—Oak and hard wood timber & lumber	18—Stationery
	20—Hay and straw
	21—Provender
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber	22—Charcoal
	23—Packing
	25—Iron castings.
7—Lime and hair	
8—Cement	
9—Gravel and sand	
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.	

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 16—Ship chandlery
2—Stone	17—Hardware
3—Yellow-pine	18—Stationery
5—Hard wood	20—Hay and straw
6—White-pine, spruce, &c.	21—Provender
	22—Charcoal
7—Lime, hair, &c.	23—Belting, packing, hose, &c.
8—Cement	
9—Gravel and sand	25—Iron-work and castings
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails	26—Machinery and tools
12—Steel	
14—Files	28—Lightning conductors
15—Paints, oils, and glass	29—Diving-bell

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Seasoned yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Seasoned yellow-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
	17—Hardware
5—Oak and hard-wood timber	18—Stationery
	19—Firewood
6—Seasoned white-pine timber & lumber	20—Hay and straw
	21—Provender
	22—Charcoal
7—Lime and hair	23—Belting, packing, and hose
9—Gravel and sand	
10—Tin	26—Machinery.
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails	

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1—Clothing	Class No. 9—Hardware
2—Hats, boots, sho's, &c.	10—Iron and nails
3—Provisions	11—Paints, oil, and glass
4—Groceries	12—Files
5—Dry goods	13—Lumber
6—Bread, &c.	14—Provender
7—Tobacco	15—Firewood
8—Chandlery	16—Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 13—Pig iron
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yellow pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
	17—Hardware
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber	18—Stationery
	19—Firewood
	20—Hay and straw
	21—Provender
7—Lime and hair	22—Charcoal
8—Cement	23—Belting, packing and hose
9—Sand and gravel	
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,	
12—Steel	

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1—Bricks,	Class No 14—Files
2—Stone	15—Paints, oils, and glass
3—Yellow-pine,	
5—Black-walnut boards,	16—Ship chandlery
	17—Hardware
6—White-pine	18—Stationery
7—Lime	20—Hay and straw
8—Cement	21—Provender
9—Sand	22—Charcoal
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails,	23—Belting and packing.
12—Steel	

PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Class No 14—Files
2—Stone	15—Paints, oils, glass, &c.
3—Yel'w-pine ti'ber	
4—Yellow-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
	17—Hardware,
5—Hard-wood timber and lumber,	18—Stationery
	19—Firewood
6—White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber	20—Hay
	21—Provender
	22—Charcoal
7—Lime	23—Belti'g, packi'g, hose, &c.
9—Cockle shells	
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,	24—Cop'er and composition nails
12—Steel	26—Iron castings.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require;* such increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance (eighty, per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy-agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy-agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty-five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Sept. 20, 1856. 1151—w4w.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAR- olina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, }
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN- SURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. }
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. }
R. H. BATTLE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECK- with & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

Sea Shore Hotel For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Court House in Smithville on Monday the 13th day of October next, the water lots with the improvements thereon, in the town of Smithville known as lots Nos 20, and 21. On said lots is a building nearly completed about 120 ft long by 40 ft wide, intended for a Hotel. It has three stories besides a basement, and contains 65 rooms. The buildings front directly on the Bay, commanding a fine view of the beautiful harbor of Smithville and also of the Ocean only 2 miles distant. From the well known healthfulness of Smithville and its easy access by rail road and steamboats it is evident that a little enterprise only is needed to make it one of the most fashionable watering places in the South.

Terms made known at sale.

For futher information apply the the subscriber at Smithville, N. C.

SAM'L LANGDON,
Ex'r of S. B. Everett,

Sept. 11, 1856. 86—ts.

MUIR & STEVENS—FALL IMPORTA- TION OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE. —We have just imported by ships Orient, Ionian, Uncle Joe and Westmaland, a large and beautiful assortment of China, Earthenware, &c., comprising every article usually kept in such an establishment. Some of the patterns are entirely new and very different from anything ever before offered in this market. Our stock of Gilt and White French China, Cut and Pressed Glass, Looking Glasses, Plated Castors, Waiters and Fancy Goods, is large and commanding. Merchants and others wishing goods in the above line, would do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are satisfied that we can sell as low as any house in the Northern markets. Stone Ware of superior quality.

MUIR & STEVENS.
No. 55 Sycamore st.,

Sept. 15th, 1856. 86—1m.

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RAL- EIGH, for the month ending 1st October, 1856:

Allen, J J	Johnson, James M
	Johnson, Wm D
Buffalo, G W	Johnson, Miss Margaret
Barker, Thomas	Jones, Chilsey
Bagwell, Green 2	Johnson, Nathaniel
Blackwood, A D	
Brooks, S E	Love & Lutterloh
Betts, Miss Jane	Langdon, Wm J
Bobbitt, John B 2	Latta, J W
Benjamin, George	
Badders, Royster	Mindelshon, Louis
Bryan, T	Matcher, Robert
Bryan, Doctor	McCullers, Edward S
Brown, Mrs Martha A	McDowell, Wm
Battle, Doctor R	Moss, P M
Bryan, J S	Moore, G B
Barker, Wm	McCullers, W
Brogden, A J	Mershaw, Benj
Bartlet, Pathena	McCheathan, Miss Mariah
Baxter, R P	
Bristin, Patrick	Neal, N J
Belvin, E C	Nixon, W C
Branson, Levi	
Buffalo, Wm A	Parker, John E
Branch, Mrs Julia A	Parham, James T
	Pollard, Cass
Craig, Wm M	Peoples & Rowland,
Coleman, Jesse	Peirson, James
Clarke, H J R	Pergerson, J B
Cummings, Wm H	Parish, Willie J
Capps, Thomas J 2	Partin, Alfred
Chadwick, S M	Palmer, Miss Betsey
Copplin, Wm T	Parker, Rimsbery
Cain, Wm 2	Powell, Caswell
Carter, Edward	Price, A
Campbell, Chas F	Parish, Wm
	Pullen, Jesse
Dibble, Harlow J	
	Reynolds, W J 2
Evans, Mrs Jane	Riggan, Littleton
	Ripiton, Paul A
Gustus, Sollomon	Robertson, Miss
Gooch, Duncan	Reed, Wm
Gill, Daniel	Ruth, Elizabeth
Gurgons, Eunice	Rabun, John
Garrett, S L	
	Seawell, Asa
Herndon, Doctor John R	Suggs, Wm H
Hall, Ralph R 5	Smith, Robert K
Howe, John W	Sater & Co, E
Hutchings, J W	Stone, Jr, David
Hackney, Wm D	Smith, Miss Handy
Hindry, Miss Mary	Simpson, James
Holden, Joseph W	
Horton, C H 2	Turner, A
Harp, Miss Francis	Taylor, Miss V T
Hundley, John A	Taylor, James
Horton, Mrs Lucy J	Toole, Miss Betty
Hixton, Wm	Taylor, John R
Hinton, D	
Hill, Thomas	Utley, Samuel
Harrison, Nancy	Utley, Bradford
Hughes, Hanson	
High, Mrs Francis	Young, Isaac
Howe, John W	Yates, Robert F
Hollister, Martha A	
Hanes, Mrs Lucy	Wiggins, Sollomon
Hawley, J L	Woodard, W A 2
Harris, Miss Sarah E	Ward, W P
Hindry, Miss Mary	Wray, P J
House, H W	Woodard, John
Holland, Miss Olivia	Woodard, Augustus
Henderson, James	Waldhaur, David
Harrod, James T	Wren, Wm
Hodges, Mrs Louisa	Wiggins, Miss Peninah
	Wilcher, David R
Jones, Kinion	Williams, Duncan 2
Jones, Robert	Whitaker, Pattie
Jones, Miss Penolope	Winston, H L
Jones, Mrs Emily	Williamson, Miss P A
Jones, Nathaniel	Wilson, Betty
Jones, Josiah	Wilkinson, Wm
Jeffreys, J G	Weaver, Mrs Sarah
Jeffreys, Mrs Gilly	Warren, W P
Johnson, Polly A	Wortley, Miss Maria

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE.

Raleigh, ct. 06, 1856. 92—

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Sup't N C R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

DRY GOODS FOR FALL, 1856.
Exclusively at Wholesale by
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

WHO HAVE NOW IN STORE A SUPERB STOCK embracing
FRENCH,
GERMAN,
BRITISH, and
AMERICAN FABRICS,

All of which have been selected with great care and attention by one of the firm at the very lowest cash prices.

A more inviting stock for the wants of the North Carolina and Virginia trade cannot be exhibited North or South.

Punctual and responsible buyers are invited to give our stock an examination and judge for themselves of the styles and prices. Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

August 26, 1856. 81 swtf.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people, by F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.
The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.
Contributions to Literatnre, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.
Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.
Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.
Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 1, 1856. 82—

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO P. F. Pescud, of the present firm of Pescud & Gatling, are hereby notified that his accounts and other unsettled business of a similar nature, prior to Jan. 1st, 1856, are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. He would say to such persons that prompt settlement, when called upon, is expected and will be required.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Attorney at Law.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw2m.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE. In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

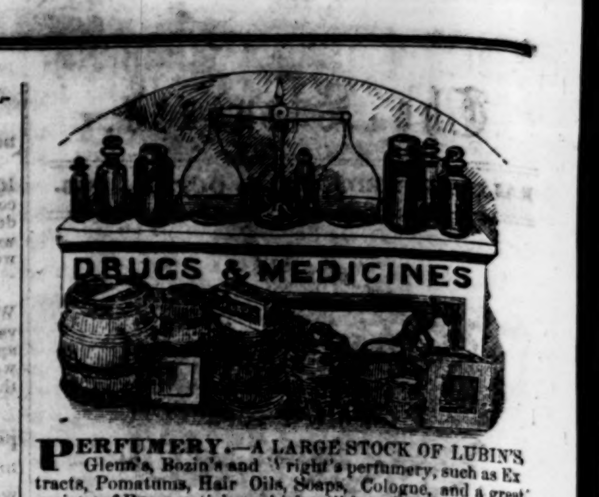
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, sub soil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing machine is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.

June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S Glenn's, Bazin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 45—w&swly.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one-hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man will find employment as a Clerk in the Post Office at Raleigh, N.C. He must write a good business hand, and come well recommended

W. WHITE, P M

September 2, 1856. 86—tf

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING determined to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable tract of land, lying ten miles West of Raleigh, in a high and healthy neighborhood. The tract consists of 733 acres of which about 250 acres are open and in a state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, embracing stables, cotton gin, smokehouse, cribs, &c. Also three wells of good water, and several excellent springs in different parts of the plantation. There are between two and three hundred acres of bottom land, of which about 125 acres are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered with oak and pine.

I will sell the above land, either entire or in portions to suit purchasers, on moderate terms, and will receive in payment either cash or likely young negroes. Apply to the subscriber on the premises; or, if by letter, direct to Raleigh, N. C. THOMAS YOUNG.

September 15, 1856. 96—swtf.

BENTON'S WORK COMPLETE, IN TWO large octavo volumes, comprising upwards of 1500 pages. Either volume sold separately.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 15, 1856. 86—

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 23, 1856.

VISITORS TO THE NORTH-CAROLINA STATE Fair, will be carried over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and returned, for the price of a single ticket. Articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge, except in cases where they are to be exhibited for pay. Only one sample of the same article, belonging to the same person, will be transported free.

Visitors and articles for exhibition will be carried on the same terms to the Henderson Fair.

A special Freight Train will be sent from Weldon to Raleigh, on such day as the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate, for the transportation of articles to the N. C. State Fair; and Exhibitors are respectfully requested to be ready for the train, as otherwise they may be disappointed in reaching the Fair in time.

No freight will be allowed on the passenger trains.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

89—swt140.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—In Equity.—Barbara Briley vs. James A. Brown, Executor to the Estate of Irvin Briley.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James A. Brown, the defendant, is not a resident of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said James A. Brown to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness: Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County. GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Sept. 23, 1856. 1151—w6w.